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League Foils 'Plot' to Oust Negus; Italy Hits Snag in Ethiopian Plans

Lapses in Subjugation of Tribes Dim Hopes of Quick Colonization

Vast Sums Needed

Treasury Depleted by War and Sanctions Halts Big Development Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy has begun to modify its original plans for the colonization of Ethiopia.

After the proclamation of the Italian Empire of Ethiopia May 9, 1936, the Italian press, in the first flush of victory, announced plans for the colonization of the new African possession which today, in the light of facts, are already seen to have been enormously exaggerated, if not altogether fantastic.

Public opinion, too, took fanciful flights, and at Rome, for instance, it was to be heard on all sides that in two years at the utmost Ethiopia would be colonized by Italian pioneers in a way which would place it on an equal footing with the home country as regards its economic, financial, industrial and military structure.

Virgin Field for Plan

In particular one could hear it said that Ethiopia offered just the field where the corporative system of fascism would find its full application, since in that land there were no forms and systems of the past to be overcome.

The press and public opinion further made great play with stories of various kinds: there was talk of roads 48 feet wide, of huge yields, particularly of gold, from mines, of discoveries of oil, of factories which were to rise as it were overnight to work the Ethiopian raw materials and begin their immediate export, of a large employment of Italian labor in Ethiopia, and so on.

Clearer Vision Comes

Now, instead, the reality of the situation is showing itself to be something quite different. The easy rhetoric of the first weeks which followed the victory has today given place to a clearer vision, infinitely more modest, of the facts.

Ethiopia is, it is still affirmed, a vast territory which probably will be able to furnish large supplies of natural wealth, of minerals and of agricultural products, but everything still has to be done from the very beginning.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the victory of Italian arms has not signified a complete territorial conquest. The Italians have arrived in the northwest as far as Lake Tana, at the center they have constituted a sort of military zone around Addis Ababa, and in the Somaliland sector they have simply thrown out a line as far as Neghelli and no further.

Big Lapses in Domination

A glance at the map of East Africa, keeping these facts in view, will show that a very large part, perhaps the greater part, of Ethiopia is not yet under effective Italian domination. It is true that the rains which began after the Italian military victory have hampered further territorial conquests, but even when the rains have ended, it will be impossible to occupy vast zones in a brief period.

A confirmation of this is afforded by the various episodes of the last few months, for example, the continued Ethiopian attacks on the Jibuti railway, the massacre of the Italian military mission, and the attacks in force at the very doors of Addis Ababa, which indicate that the Italian military command will still have not a few difficulties to overcome in subduing the country.

Finances in Weak State

These military obstacles are accompanied, as far as economic developments are concerned, by the difficulties arising from the weak state of Italian finances. The various plans of colonization, grouped together in the general program of the Ministry of the Colonies at Rome were well conceived.

On paper, in short, everything looked splendid. But to translate these programs into reality immense resources are needed and Italy now does not possess these resources, after the tremendous effort of seven months of war and after the losses sustained in consequence of sanctions. The question arises, where will Italy get the money for the vast enterprises planned?

Several Decades Needed

In view of these difficulties, the Italian Government, and naturally with the Government the Fascist press, has lately begun the realistic task of giving a clearer picture of the situation, and is directing propaganda on Ethiopia at home in a manner which is less rhetorical and approximates closer to the truth.

Thus, for example, the Duce, in his speech at Avellino, spoke of several decades being necessary for the colonization of Ethiopia, while at the same time the most highly esteemed and reliable Italian economic and financial newspaper Il Sole of Milan, in an article which undoubtedly indicates a change in the conception of Ethiopian colonization, has announced that the colonization will be developed only with "suitable elements and at the opportune time."

International

Everett A. Colson

United States Citizen Negus's Delegate to League of Nations

Madrid Prepares Counter-Drives To Stop Fascists

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TALAVERA DE LA REINA, Spain, Sept. 22—Spanish insurgents prepared to withstand a heavy government counter-offensive behind Maqueda today as their Madrid enemies rushed heavy reinforcements into the line in a final effort to save the capital.

Marching in four columns toward Madrid, the insurgents expected that their trained soldiers would overwhelm the Government's hastily recruited militiamen.

Supreme Effort Near

The advance guard of insurgents drove toward the strategic highway junction of Maqueda while their martial companions "mopped up" the uneven territory on both sides of the Talavera-Madrid road.

The Fascist advance was accompanied by heavy fire from rifles, machine guns, and artillery in the hands of the attackers.

Fascist at Otero

Moorish legionnaires patrolled the streets of Otero, a small settlement south of the highway about midway between Talavera and Maqueda.

Fascist commanders established headquarters at Otero.

Several Socialist detachments were dispatched to the Talavera front from Toledo, where Government militiamen were continuing a steady bombardment of the Alcazar, in whose battered ruins self-imprisoned insurgents fought off repeated attacks.

Fifty truckloads of soldiers left Madrid for the southwestern battlefields, while 4000 Catalan troops were ordered back to Barcelona after reported victories.

Loyalists delay drive on Alcazar: Page 4.

Big Powers Outvoted in Plan to Force Ethiopia Out

Revolt Spreads

Committee Action Unanimous; Meanwhile Ethiopia's Status Is Debated

GENEVA, Sept. 22 (AP)—The League of Nations credentials committee has decided unanimously to recommend submitting to the world court the question of whether Ethiopia is now a sovereign state.

Agreement to take this historic step was unanimous. The recommendation must, however, be approved by the assembly itself.

Whether Ethiopia will be permitted officially to participate in further sessions of the league assembly, pending the court decision, still was under consideration.

Premier Benito Mussolini, in what Geneva considered a gesture of defiance, ordered the Italian delegation to bolt the international conference on broadcasting here today.

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 22—Something like a repetition of the "Hoare-Laval incident" has upset the plans of France and Britain in the Assembly and threatens to keep Italy away from the League.

It was intended when Secretary-General Joseph A. C. Avenol went to Rome to discuss the plan with Premier Benito Mussolini that the Assembly Committee on Credentials should exclude Ethiopia, thus making it possible for Italy to return to its League seat at Geneva.

On the Rocks

Yesterday, with the Assembly opening, the plan began to encounter difficulties and the scheme was almost wrecked when nations began to decline to serve on the "execution squad."

Finally Peru accepted the chairmanship of the credentials committee and others were induced to become candidates. They did not, however, pledge themselves to vote for the elimination of Ethiopia. The general impression, nevertheless, was they would prefer to abstain from voting rather than to put themselves forward to flout the Great Powers and to complicate Europe and the negotiations for a new Locarno conference.

Consciences in Revolt

Then the unexpected happened in the committee. There was again a sudden revolt of conscience, especially among delegates of the northern neutral countries whose spokesman, Dr. Johan Limburg of Holland, pointed out objections to the proposed methods. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, although not desirous in present circumstances of antagonizing Italy, could not but reflect on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Criminal Court for World?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—There is before the League Assembly the proposal to establish an international criminal court. The suggestion is that there are certain terroristic offenses, which cannot be dealt with by a particular country, and to which ordinary extradition laws may not apply, but which nevertheless call for repressive measures.

The alleged conspiracy inside and outside Russia against Soviet chiefs, and particularly against Joseph Stalin, gives timeliness to the question. In its communication to the Norwegian Government respecting Leon Trotzky, who was accused (though whether with or without reason does not appear from any documents furnished) of plotting against the existing regime, Russia referred to the League proposals.

Diplomatic Rupture Hinted

Apparently it wished Norway to expel Mr. Trotzky, on unproven political charges, intimating that if he was given hospitality, the diplomatic relations of the two countries would suffer. To which Norway retorted, instinctively, that it could not lightly throw overboard the traditional rules of hospitality for political exiles.

Without pursuing the later developments of the Trotzky episode it is clear that here is the "snag" in any proposals to deal with so-called "terrorists" or political plotters. It is impossible for civilized countries, unless they are to set aside the humanitarian teachings of generations, to refuse shelter to those fugitives on whose head foreign political bodies have set a price.

Delegates Once Exiles

Some of the best-known delegates to the League were at one time exiles, and had they not been allowed to remain in France, England and the United States, their countries would probably never have come into existence.

The most revered names in modern European history are those of political refugees. It has long been the pride of liberal-minded countries that they have opened their doors to such men and they wish jealously to preserve their rights, which may cut both ways. To close their doors would seem to many, even in these days of intolerance, to be thoroughly retrograde.

The problem arose out of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister of France, at Marseilles in 1934 by a discontented subject. There is little doubt that the crime was committed in connection with the cry for Croatian independence.

The Little Entente endeavored to indict Hungary, which had certainly allowed members of an organization aiming at liberty to remain on its soil. There was evidence that these refugees lived on a farm, and that they were specially trained in terrorism.

Revision and Terrorism

Whatever be the truth, it was hardly possible to hold Hungary as a nation responsible; but feeling ran so high that there were moments when the best European observers were doubtful about the outcome of the complaint which was pushed with exceptional violence. There was an attempt, too, to identify the cause of "revision," which is surely legitimate, with the cause of "terrorism," which is obviously illegitimate.

Finally, a Committee on the Repression of Terrorism was appointed, and it put forward draft conventions which are intended to ensure "international co-operation for the prevention and punishment of terrorism," and for the establishment of an international criminal court for the trial of persons who are accused of an offense under these conventions, and are brought before the court by the contracting party in whose territory they are, instead of being prosecuted in that territory, or extradited.

Not Easy to Define

The council asked the secretary general to ask the governments for observations. Some of these observations raise the difficulties referred to in previous paragraphs.

It is indeed clear that however much "terrorism" is to be deprecated, it is not easy to define, and if any one who is in trouble with the government of his own country because he is opposed to the government or even to the regime is to be dubbed a "terrorist," and countries which harbor him are to be accused of complicity in "terrorism" grave injustices may be done and serious international incidents may arise.

It is therefore likely that the most that will be done at this juncture will be to agree to a diplomatic conference for 1937 to consider the draft conventions.

Guide Legion Policies

Harris & Ewing

Ray Murphy

National Commander, American Legion

Mrs. Melville Mucklestone

President, American Legion Auxiliary

Cleveland Pauses As Legion Stages Its 'Big Parade'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22 (AP)—Thousands of America's World War veterans stepped out today for the greatest public event of the eighteenth annual American Legion convention—a 12-hour parade through the traffic-stilled center of Cleveland. For many the march meant almost 24 hours of continuous parading.

Not until 5 p. m. was the final and tenth division of the big parade scheduled to set foot on broad Euclid avenue for the four-mile march to the Municipal Stadium on Lake Erie. All Legion business was suspended for the day, with Cleveland's schools and downtown shops following suit. Storekeepers placed boardings and heavy mesh over plate glass windows.

Roosevelt Sends Greetings

In line behind the staff of the parade marshal, Maj.-Gen. Dudley J. Hard, came the prize-winners of last year's convention, first being the championship band of the Chicago Board of Trade post. National Commander Ray Murphy came next, followed by the San Gabriel, Calif., drum and bugle corps, adjudged the nation's best last autumn. Past national commanders and the foreign departments completed the second division. They were, in order, the Philippines, Canada, Italy, Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, France, Panama and Puerto Rico.

President Roosevelt sent his "friendly greetings" to the Legionnaires in a message in which he said "I shall be deeply interested in the results of their deliberations."

"Happily the energies of the members need not now be expended in warfare," the President's message said. "Nevertheless, the pursuits of peace impose solemn duties upon us all. But in peace, as in war, I have faith that the activities of the American Legion will ever reflect the watchword, 'For God and country.'"

Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, in a welcoming address, criticized the Veterans of Future Wars, an organization of university students, and said it was formed to "sneer at the service of the men who risked their all. Millions of men resent that sneer."

Fascist Leanings Denied

Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, past national commander, said, "The great climax of this year was the great effort of Commander Murphy for legislation sponsored by the Legion to the end that the United States may be kept out of future wars."

"The American Legion," he said, "is not a military fascist organization, but is made up of men who have proved their patriotism and do not have to prove their devotion to the Constitution of the United States."

The "red menace" stands in the path of American Legion progress, Mrs. Melville Mucklestone, of Chicago, president of the Auxiliary, said today in addressing the initial session of the Auxiliary's sixteenth national convention.

Mrs. Mucklestone described a need for an educational program to combat, she said, "the spread of subversive influences in our country."

The Auxiliary, convening simultaneously with the Legion, was represented by approximately 750 delegates representing a membership of 420,000 women.

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Foreign Business In China Roused By Income Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Foreign business men here look with deep concern upon the Chinese Government's scheme for collection of an income tax from foreigners as well as Chinese; but their officials, especially those of the so-called "extraterritorial powers," appear to be firmly of the view that no such tax will ever be collected until extraterritoriality in China is abolished.

It is quite explicable that the Government wishes to get the law upon the statute books, according to this view, for then it will be ready for enforcement when extraterritorial status vanishes—and meanwhile, Chinese who are to contribute under this tax cannot complain that their Government is going out of its way to protect the foreigner from such imposts, although the Chinese may be willing to grant that, on a basis of realism, there is no present machinery of enforcement against extraterritorial foreigners.

Situation of Americans

Take the situation of an American working in Shanghai, for example. If he is working at all his income is bound to come within the taxable category, ($800-a-year or over to pay 10 per cent) but in enforcing any sort of compulsory act against him the Chinese authorities must go before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China and find cause which will hold under American law.

Moreover, it is learned that American authorities here propose to put forward a "most favored nation" argument which means that so long as any country's nationals are exempt there will not even be a question of payment by Americans.

Japanese to Protest

It is reliably stated that the Japanese intend to protest vehemently if they are even approached for payment, which seems likely to shield foreigners of other countries. Even nationals without extraterritoriality, such as the Germans and Russians, are expected to shelter behind the general defense.

Americans pay income taxes to the Japanese Government if they are resident in Japan, because extraterritoriality has been long abolished there.

India Asks Japan For Fixed Quota In Cotton Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—A protocol providing for a specific annual purchase of Indian raw cotton by Japan in return for the admission into India of a large quota of Japanese cotton piece goods, is now under discussion here consequent upon expiration of a three-year trade agreement between these countries.

Indian cotton spinning and weaving mills were many years ago started by British enterprise. Indians themselves then took up the industry and it throve exceedingly. The British gave India fiscal autonomy in 1921.

Since then, Indian industrial politicians have obtained the imposition of successive protective tariffs for the assistance of their cotton mills.

Into the market provided by India's population of nearly 360,000,000 the Japanese have projected supplies of cotton cloth at prices which undercut every competitor, both British and Indian. The quota arrangement made three years ago only partly deals with this threat.

The Japanese also are dissatisfied. They complain of the high import duty, rising to 75 per cent ad valorem, which India imposes on their piece goods. The quota arrangement, they say, makes such a tariff unnecessary. The public Indian Exchequer, on the other hand, wants the revenue from the duties, and Indian criticism on the subject is sharpened by Japanese undercutting in other branches of trade.

Prisons Take Lead in Social Rehabilitation

Shift of Penal Centers to Educational Field Is Revealed at Parley

Practical Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Prisons are becoming centers for the study and improvement of individual offenders while the idea of punishment gradually is being pushed into the background. This trend was revealed at the five-day convention of the American Prison association held here recently. Penologists and prison officials from all parts of the country compared notes on methods employed in their own institutions.

The treatment the prisoner receives, the type of education given him, his reception when he leaves prison to find a place in his own neighborhood, all are undergoing a change, it was reported. Prisons are moving toward a more enriching program and must be accepted by the community as a social agency instead of being considered as an institution for punishment only, it was brought out at meetings.

Social Service Move

"While the prison was first introduced as an instrument of punishment, resist it as we may, it is no longer that," declared A. G. Fraser, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison society. "The prison is becoming a treatment center whose program radiates into the community.

"Emphasis has been more and more on the development of constructive devices within the prison to improve the prisoner, beginning with the idea of education and reform, and culminating in the highly-developed prison program of work, education, recreation and cultural activities as well as the classification, study and treatment of the prisoner as an individual."

Educated for Careers

An educational experiment in the New York state prisons was described by Sam A. Lewisohn, member of the New York State Commission of Correction. A new educational approach has been set up in the Elmira reform school for boys, he said, built around concrete activities in prison shops and focused upon equipping these young men for future careers.

Mrs. Blanche L. LaDu of Minneapolis, Minn., president of the American Prison association, told the prison officials that the most hopeful outlook in the field of crime is in the field of prevention. The State of Virginia, she said, is trying a new and progressive method in handling juvenile delinquents. The Juvenile Court in that state does not commit directly to the correctional institution, but instead, commits the delinquent to the children's bureau of the Department of Public Welfare for careful study by the probation officer.

Aids Tenants

International

Gov. J. M. Futrell

Friend of Arkansas Sharecropper

Farm Ownership Proposed as Aid To Sharecropper

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 22 (AP)—Gov. J. M. Futrell's tenancy commission received proposals yesterday for a federal farm ownership program and unionization of field laborers as methods of solving the South's sharecropper problem.

The Arkansas chief executive, sponsoring a tenant uplift movement, said the United States should make it possible and practicable for a thrifty farmer to purchase and pay for a small farm of highly productive land.

Terrorism Charges

The Southern Tenant Farmers union in a statement submitted to each of the 57 members of the state commission, renewed charges of terrorism against the union in the sharecropper belt and described organization as the best method of improving the status of the tenant.

Complete annihilation of tenancy is a dream, said Governor Futrell in declaring that some persons cannot be helped. He asserted the ultimate end to be obtained is a substitution of farm owners for farm tenants as far as possible.

He took up the union's challenge that the commission "face facts," and urged the commission to "see things as they are" and proceed "without prejudice or bias" to seeking a solution of the problem.

Jury Studies Peonage

As the Governor spoke, a federal grand jury organized at Little Rock, preparing to take up charges that peonage exists in eastern Arkansas cotton fields.

The union statement was distributed prior to the initial session of the Futrell commission at which C. E. Palmer, Texarkana publisher, and Charles Goslee, Hot Springs editor, were elected permanent chairman and secretary, respectively.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Sept. 22

Auto—Speed Record Under Challenge

Like an earth-bound meteor, a huge yellow racing car has been whizzing hour in, hour out over the hard-packed, crystalline Utah salt flats. In the car is brawny Ab Jenkins, who has been driving since midnight in an effort to lower existing 24-hour land-speed records.

Mr. Jenkins, London fur broker, in his assault on the whole range of automobile speed records, failed to better the 12-hour record. He was clocked at 150.07 miles per hour for the first 12 hours. This is three miles an hour under the 12-hour record set by John Cobb. The British driver insists he is aiming at the 24-hour time, so is not disappointed. When the morning sun crinkled across the salt crystals, Mr. Jenkins had gone 1682 miles, equivalent of halfway across the continent. But he had only gone around and around.

Far East—Japan Steps Cautiously in China

European statesmen have poised their rhetoric so threateningly of late that the high drama of the Orient has been obscured. Yet Japan is strengthening its naval forces in China to protect nationals at Hankow and Shanghai. This action climaxes the slaying of five Japanese and other incidents in China extending over five weeks. Many of the incidents are unresolved. Japanese land a party to investigate the affair at Pakhoi; the one at Fengtai has resulted in the Japanese taking over this strategic railway junction. These and other events suggest the advance of Japanese imperialism, yet how slowly and cautiously Japan advances!

Japan has exercised baffling patience. In times past any one of these incidents might have served as a pretext for armed invasion of China. Yet Japan still negotiates through diplomatic channels with China. The reason appears to be a realistic one. China has gained tremendously in solidarity. The collapse of the South China, Cantonese, regime last summer; the extension of Nanking banks, the improvement of roads; the rise of Chinese nationalism—all suggest a China that cannot be dealt with too precipitously. The multiciplicity of attacks on Japanese reveals the strength of anti-Japanese feeling. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has bowed many times to Japan's demands, but out of his sleeves tumble trained men, military equipment and planes. China prepares, and Chiang's bowing has, perhaps, delayed Japanese action until a strong China can be achieved.

Politics—Parties Contend for Farmer Vote

Political campaigning does not consist merely of making speeches, many believe, as they watch the day's developments. President Roosevelt goes rapidly ahead on his crop insurance scheme, and some commentators suspect the Administration has made another concrete bid for the farmer vote to head off any inducement Governor Landon may offer the farmers in his Des Moines speech tonight. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, however, denies there was any politics in synchronizing the crop insurance plan with the Governor's speech. The time was just opportune, he explains.

Governor Landon is aboard a special train en route to Des Moines. Here he will elaborate his farm program in one of the most critical addresses of his campaign.

Politics in the main offers a bewildering maze of contradictory assertions. Col. Frank A. Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, working his way back east from Los Angeles, states that the workers

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Attempt to End Farm Tenancy Started in U. S.

Committees Map Plans for Crop Insurance and Land Purchase

Landon Airs Policies

Federal Engineers Prepare Program to Save West From Drought Menace

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—Creation of federal, state, county and farmer representatives to co-ordinate various activities of agricultural relief was proposed to President Roosevelt today by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau federation. He said Mr. Roosevelt favored the idea.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Farming in the United States gave promise of becoming a more stabilized business today as Administration leaders took steps to protect the farmer against the hazards of crop fluctuations and absentee ownership.

While President Roosevelt and a state farm tenancy commission in Arkansas announced that the Government must aid financially in putting an end to the growth of farm tenancy in this country, a newly-created committee met at the Department of Agriculture to devise a workable insurance plan that would make farmers' income less dependent on the vagaries of the weather.

Landon Backs Insurance

That American farmers will be protected by some sort of crop insurance in the future has been assured by the backing also given the principle by Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for President. The Kansas Governor will elaborate his views on the subject in a speech at Des Moines, Iowa, tonight.

Protection of farmers from future droughts and floods was the subject of another conference convening here today at the call of President Roosevelt. The conferees were engineering experts who are interested in formulating a long-rang moisture conservation program, or as the President said, in "retarding the journey of the raindrop to the sea."

Wallace Tells Views

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, answering a hurried call to Hyde Park, N. Y., today, was unable to be present at the first meeting of the five-man crop insurance committee, of which he is chairman. Just prior to his departure, he discussed with newspaper men some of the first problems to be settled in connection with this new type of farm aid. At its first meetings, he said, the committee will seek to:

1. Determine which crops are to be insured. President Roosevelt in appointing the committee suggested that the experiment be limited at first to one or two crops. Secretary Wallace indicated that wheat and cotton probably would be the first on which the plan of "paying in kind" would be tried.

Method of Payment

2. Decide whether the insurance payments shall be in cash or in crops. Mr. Wallace is of the opinion that the latter would be more satisfactory inasmuch as it would eliminate price fluctuations from the risk the Government is taking. The case of the Hartford Fire Insurance company which tried a crop-insurance plan and failed will be brought up.

3. Find answers to the argument of eastern opponents of the plan who say they will have to pay for crop failures of western farmers. Under the Wallace plan, farmers in each area would pay a premium based on their past crop records.

Plan Studied 15 Years

Seeking to allay the impression that crop insurance is a hastily thought-up plan, Secretary Wallace pointed out that the bureau of agricultural economics in the department has been studying the problem for 15 years, and has come to the conclusion that such a plan can be instituted on a sound basis.

President Roosevelt's intention to tackle the farm tenancy problem, announced within 24 hours after he had given the "go ahead" signal to the crop-insurance plan, is based on a determination to stop, if possible, the trend toward concentration of land ownership in the hands of absentee owners.

Multiple Owners Increase

On his recent trip to the West, the President learned that around many cities there is a wide belt of territory owned either by business men or by banks and insurance companies. Department of Agriculture records show that 55 multiple farm owners in 1934 operated at least 1045 tobacco farms, nearly 11,000 cotton farms and about 40,000 corn-hog farms.

Between 1880 and 1935, the number of farm tenants increased 180 per cent, while the number of owners rose only 32 per cent.

The engineers meeting here today at the call of President Roosevelt to discuss ways of conserving water to alleviate effects of future droughts, have the feeling that too much attention has been paid to gigantic power dams in this country and too little to what they call "upstream engineering."

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Blum's Armament Control Offered as World Model; Paris Plans Arms Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A supreme effort to check Europe's armament race before it leads to war is expected to be made soon by the French Popular Front Government.

Revival of the world Disarmament Conference was one of the main points in the electoral platform of the Popular Front. All hope of any real reduction in armaments has now been definitely abandoned. But Premier Léon Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos are still hoping to find some means of checking the present arms race, which is regarded as one of the most tragic aspects of the international situation.

For Effective Control

An agreement to limit the construction of certain categories of arms is believed in French diplomatic circles to form part of the tentative program for the proposed five-power Locarno conference. Instead of a general disarmament convention such an accord would, it is expected, be mainly a modest effort to institute some effective form of control over the manufacture and commerce of war material, particularly airplanes, tanks and heavy artillery.

In this connection, special importance is attached to the recent law nationalizing the manufacture of armaments in France. The Government has on several occasions indicated its intention of taking this measure as the basis and model for an international agreement for the limitation and control of arms manufacture.

Text of Law

The text of this law, promulgated August 11, 1936, provides that "Before March 31, 1937, decrees taken in council of Ministers on the initiative of the Ministers of National Defense and War, of the Navy or of the Air may pronounce the total or partial expropriation of firms engaged in the manufacture or commerce of war material."

War material is then defined as "Arms and ammunition; material designed to carry and use in combat. These firearms (fighting planes, warships and vehicles such as tanks and armored cars); and materials designed to afford protection against gas attacks."

Article 2 of the bill declares that "firms manufacturing or selling war materials can not function, and the activity of their intermediaries or agents can not continue, except by authorization of the State and under its control."

The application of these provisions is left to ministerial decrees. A significant indication of how these measures of nationalization and control are expected to be carried out is found in an official statement attached to the bill. This declaration explains that when the abovementioned firms are the property of a company, expropriation may be affected by buying up some or all of the shares. Ministerial decrees will determine the conditions for purchase or exchange, taking into account the average quotations of the shares and the average dividends during recent years. In all other cases, and for all other indemnization, the indemnity will be settled definitely by an arbitration committee of three members.

The essential differences between this method of procedure and the normal method of expropriation for public utility are as follows:

1. The declaration of public utility is general and results from the law, the decrees giving the names of the expropriated firms;
2. Expropriation becomes entirely an administrative operation, judicial authority does not intervene;
3. The condition of giving payment before giving up possession is done away with;
4. The process of fixing the indemnity also excludes the intervention of the judiciary.

No Impairment

In the case of partial expropriation it is explained that there is no question of completely isolating the expropriated part of the firm and endowing it separately with all that is necessary for its proper functioning. In such cases the State will not only acquire the ownership of the grounds, buildings, installations and equipment but also it will have the faculty of making use of the general production means of the enterprise, although it will have to pay for this. In this case expropriation would mean for the firms the obligation of putting at the disposal of the State its general services in order to ensure the functioning of the expropriated part.

Control of non-nationalized firms manufacturing and selling armaments will be organized along certain main lines. The first measure will be a license delivered by the Government, imposing on the holder certain conditions which will reveal the financial network to which the firm is affiliated and enable the State to become better acquainted with the influences to which it might be subjected; in this connection it is proposed to make the bonds of companies which hold such licenses nominative.

All Passes Through Government

Furthermore, all orders not emanating from the State must be communicated to the Government. No orders may be accepted without the express permission of the Government. Control is to be exercised in the factories and work yards wherever the military nature of the work is apparent. This control will constitute an efficacious way of keeping a strict watch on profits made in the manufacture and sale of war weapons, in order to make possible a decrease of these profits to a normal level.

In order to re-enforce the efficacy of this control, the Government reserves the right to apply a regime of "mixed economy" to the firms which have not been expropriated, by making the State part owner of private enterprises concerned with national defense.

It is also possible that in special cases or if certain situations arise, the State will nominate a certain number of representatives on the boards of firms without taking any financial participation in them.

It is these main elements in France's scheme for controlling the manufacture and sale of all war material that the French Government would like to see adopted by other countries. If this were done it is felt here that a basis for efficacious international control would have been established, and arms limitation would become a practical possibility.

[A French translation of this article will be found in another column on this page.]

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Safe Walking Taught In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Highway safety will be taught in the public schools of North Carolina, the teaching material to be furnished by Arthur Fulk, director of the highway safety division of the State Department of Revenue. Special booklets have been prepared.

"We are planning to confer with State Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin, with a view to securing the cooperation of the Department of Public Instruction," Mr. Fulk said. "We will suggest that this department use its influence to get the teachers to give definite instructions in safe walking and safe driving in at least one elementary grade and one high school grade, although we believe that some safety instruction should be given in every elementary grade, beginning with the first. Emphasis should be placed on safety in walking, roller skating and bicycling up to the sixth grade and in the seventh additional information should be imparted to the students, emphasizing the importance of safe driving."

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British-American Joint Peace Policy Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The aim of the Canadian foreign policy is to attain the safety and welfare of the people, but the problem is complicated by lack of unity in the Canadian people and the fact that Canada is "geared to a world economy as one of the largest per capita exporting countries."

This statement was made by Prof. R. A. Mackay of Dalhousie university, Halifax, as he summarized the conclusions on Canadian foreign policy at the recent conference of the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching. Canada's traditional policy of no commitments was referred to as a deeply rooted political habit.

Eight provinces, six states of the Union, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Japan and New Zealand were represented at the conference. The largest group in attendance was of married women, followed by teachers, business men and clergymen, and six smaller groups.

A strong appeal was made by Dr. Raymond L. Buell, New York, for the British Commonwealth to join the United States in a sincere effort to reach a united policy for removing from the world the economic causes of war. The economic interdependence of the English-speaking nations cannot be ignored, he contended. Without Great Britain and Canada the foreign trade of the United States would collapse, he said.

The Ottawa agreements were criticized as the wrong type of agreements by the speaker, who expressed the opinion that they had not created new trade but merely diverted existing trade from one set of hands to another. The present reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States was called a step in the right direction and he suggested that the United States should be invited to join when the Ottawa agreements are revised next year.

Arguing that migration of population is no solution to world unrest, nor the redistribution of raw materials, Dr. Hans Simons suggested that the removal of trade restrictions promised an immediately useful means of promoting peace. The quota system of the United States and Great Britain he termed domestically useful but destructive of international relations.

Instead of redistribution of colonies or mandates he advocated a five-year truce on tariffs, quotas and commercial treaties so that international trade would gain stability.

Le Contrôle des Armes selon M. Blum

PARIS—On s'attend à ce que le gouvernement français de "front populaire" fasse bientôt un effort suprême pour freiner la course européenne aux armements avant qu'elle ne conduise à la guerre.

Le réveil de la Conférence mondiale du Désarmement fut un des points principaux du programme électoral du front populaire. Tout espoir d'une réduction réelle des armements est maintenant définitivement abandonné. Mais le Président du Conseil, M. Léon Blum, et le ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Yvon Delbos, espèrent encore trouver un moyen pour limiter la course aux armements actuelle, qui est considérée un des aspects les plus tragiques de la situation internationale.

Contrôle effectif

On croit dans les milieux diplomatiques français, qu'un accord pour limiter la construction de certaines catégories d'armes, fait partie du programme projeté pour la prochaine Conférence des cinq Puissances locarniennes. Au lieu d'une convention générale du désarmement, on s'attend à ce que pareil accord soit surtout un modeste effort pour instituer une forme de contrôle effectif sur la fabrication et le commerce du matériel de guerre, —et en particulier sur les avions, les tanks et l'artillerie lourde.

Sous ce rapport une importance particulière s'attache à la récente loi nationalisant la fabrication des armes en France. Le gouvernement a, à plusieurs reprises, indiqué son intention de prendre cette mesure comme base et modèle d'un accord international pour la limitation et le contrôle de la fabrication des armes.

Texte de la loi

Le texte de cette loi, rédigé le 11 août dernier, contient la stipulation suivante: "Avant le 31 mars 1937, des décrets pris en conseil des ministres, sur la proposition du ministre de la Défense nationale et de la Guerre, du ministre de la Marine ou du ministre de l'Air pourront prononcer l'expropriation totale ou partielle des établissements se livrant à la fabrication ou au commerce des matériels de guerre."

Le matériel de guerre est ensuite défini ainsi:

"1. Les armes à feu et leurs munitions;
2. Les matériels destinés à porter et à utiliser au combat ces armes à feu (aéronefs de combat, navires de guerre, véhicules de combat);
3. Les matériels qui visent la protection contre les gaz de combat."

Les clauses de la loi déclarent que les "entreprises de fabrication ou de vente de matériels de guerre, tels qu'ils sont définis à l'article 1er, ne peuvent fonctionner et l'activité de leurs intermédiaires ou agents de publicité ne peut s'exercer qu'avec l'autorisation de l'Etat et sous son contrôle."

Susceptibles d'être achetés

L'application de ces provisions est confiée à des décrets ministériels. On peut trouver une indication significative de ces mesures de nationalisation et de contrôle dans une déclaration officielle attachée à la loi. Cette déclaration proclame que lorsque les firmes mentionnées ci-dessus sont la propriété d'une compagnie, l'expropriation peut s'effectuer par le rachat d'une partie ou de la totalité des actions. Des décrets ministériels détermineront les conditions de l'achat ou de l'échange, —en prenant en considération la moyenne des cours des actions, et la moyenne des dividendes des dernières années. Dans tous les autres cas, —et pour toutes les autres indemnisations, l'indemnité sera définitivement fixée par un comité d'arbitrage composé de trois membres.

Les différences essentielles entre cette méthode de procédure et la méthode normale d'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique sont les suivantes: 1:—La déclaration d'utilité publique est générale et résulte de la loi, les décrets donnent les noms des firmes expropriées. 2:—L'expropriation devient entièrement une opération administrative, l'autorité judiciaire n'intervenant pas. 3:—La condition de faire des paiements avant de renoncer à la possession est abolie. 4:—La fixation de l'indemnité exclut également l'intervention de tout acte judiciaire.

Aucun détriment

Dans le cas d'expropriation partielle, il est dit qu'il n'est pas question d'exproprier complètement la partie expropriée de la firme, et de la doter séparément de tout ce qui est nécessaire pour son fonctionnement normal. Dans pareils cas l'Etat acquerra non seulement la propriété des terrains, bâtiments, installations et du matériel d'exploitation, mais aura également la faculté de faire usage des moyens de production générale de l'entreprise, bien qu'il devra payer pour cela. Dans ce cas, l'expropriation signifiera pour les entreprises l'obligation de mettre leurs services généraux à la disposition de l'Etat, afin d'assurer le fonctionnement de la partie expropriée.

Le contrôle d'entreprises nonnationalisées, fabriquant et vendant des armes, sera organisé selon certaines directives principales. La première mesure sera une licence délivrée par le gouvernement, et imposant au détenteur certaines conditions qui révéleront le réseau financier auquel la firme est affiliée, et permettront ainsi à l'Etat de mieux connaitre les influences auxquelles elle pourrait être soumise. Il est proposé sous ce rapport d'exiger que les actions des compagnies détenant pareilles licences, soient dorénavant nominatives.

De plus, toutes les commandes n'émanant pas de l'Etat doivent être communiquées au gouvernement. Aucune commande ne peut être acceptée sans l'autorisation expresse du gouvernement. Un contrôle sera exercé dans toutes les fabriques et dans tous les ateliers où la nature militaire du travail accompli est apparente. Ce contrôle constituera un moyen efficace de surveiller étroitement les profits dérivés de la fabrication et de la vente des armes de guerre, afin de rendre possible l'abaissement de ces profits à un taux normal.

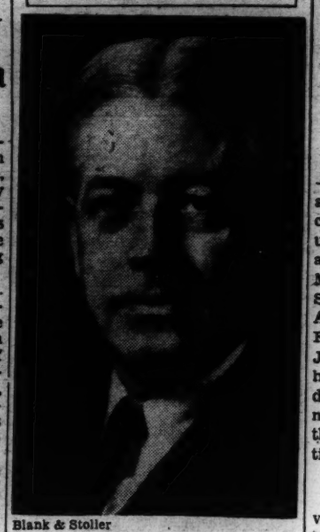
Afin de renforcer l'efficacité de ce contrôle, le gouvernement se réserve le droit d'appliquer un régime *d'économie mixte* aux firmes qui n'ont pas été expropriées, en nommant l'Etat copropriétaire d'entreprises privées intéressées à la Défense nationale.

Il est également possible que dans certains cas, ou dans l'éventualité de certaines situations, l'Etat nommerait un certain nombre de représentants dans les Conseils d'administration des dites firmes, sans pour cela y participer aucunement du point de vue financier.

Tels sont les principaux éléments du projet français pour le contrôle de la fabrication et la vente de tous les matériaux de guerre, que le gouvernement français voudrait voir adopter par les autres pays. Car on estime en France qu'alors une base pour un contrôle international efficace serait établie, et que la limitation des armements deviendrait une possibilité pratique.

[Le texte anglais de cet article paraît dans une autre colonne sur la même page]

For Neighborliness



Blank & Stoller

Melvin M. Johnson
Sovereign Grand Commander of Scottish Rite

South Carolina Aids Negro Boys by Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Unusual success was achieved by South Carolina's 3380 Negro 4-H club boys during 1935, records in the office of Dan Lewis, state boys' club agent, reveals. These youths conducted 3396 club demonstrations which returned a total value of $79,439.93 and a profit of $42,870.28.

"They did their work through 140 organized 4-H community clubs, aided by nearly 400 adult leaders trained by extension service specialists."

"Corn, cotton, swine, poultry, calf, peanut, potato, tobacco, garden, tomato and pea demonstrations were conducted. In corn work 1322 boys grew 1442 acres, which averaged 32.6 bushels an acre; in cotton 283 boys grew 448½ acres, which averaged 327 pounds of lint an acre. Equally good showings in other demonstrations were made. The totals show 2030 acres of crops, 675 pigs, 14,696 poultry, and 14 calves as demonstrations in the program.

"The Negro boys are learning through 4-H club work not only to put into practice the best-known methods of production, but also to improve their social life through organized recreation. In short, farm life for Negro boys and girls is being greatly improved through the 4-H club program of the extension service."

Texas Flood Unlikely To Equal 1935 Level

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States Weather bureau today predicted the flood of the Colorado river would not reach the height of the one which last year caused considerable damage in Texas' capital.

Officials, nevertheless, warned lowland inhabitants to seek higher ground and made preparations to protect the municipal water and power plant.

Frank Haynes, United States weather observer, said there was no reason for people to be alarmed, for the flood apparently was not so bad as had been forecast upstream.

"We probably will get a crest of about 35 feet," he said. "It was 41.7 in June, 1935."

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Head of Rite Bids Masons Lend Aid To Civilization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 22—Masons throughout the world have an urgent duty to lead in saving civilization from threatened collapse under the burden of dictatorships and intolerance, according to Melvin M. Johnson of Boston, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient Accepted Scotish Rite of Freemasonary, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, in his allocution before the one hundred and twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree of that jurisdiction in Hotel Traymore here today.

Toleration

"In these days," he declared, in various parts of the world there are leaders of great numbers of men who are encougraging atheism, not the worship of God; selfishness, not altruism; intolerance, not toleration; hostility, not neighborliness; hate, not love. The world is in serious danger.

"A departure from the ideals and principles upon which the civilization we have known has been built will cause it again to crumble, as in centuries long past. Unless those ideals which are the landmarks of civilization can be preserved to actuate the impulses of the leaders, and through them the majority of mankind, our children and our children's children are destined to a repetition of the darkness of the Middle Ages. It would bring back those ancient days of which we read in history, when the great civilizations of the world toppled and fell.

Influence of 3,000,000

"It is true that the tide has always come back, but misery and chaos have spread everywhere when it has receded, and have persisted until the flood again approached. Can such a terrible disaster be stayed? Congresses, legislatures and parliaments may meet and pass statutes galore; dictators may impress their will upon great peoples; but only the moral conscience of the whole people, inspired by enlightened leaders, will save them.

"There are well over 3,000,000 Freemasons in the United States. More than 500,000 of them belong to the Scottish Rite, including the vast majority of the leaders of Masonic thought and action. Their influence is a far from negligible factor in the community.

Responsibility of Craft

"It is a part of our responsibility, as those counted among the leaders of the craft, to see that the ideals for which our fraternity and rite stand are not only propagated among our membership, but are made an integral part of the life of the community, the nation and humanity at large.

"There are needs at the moment which each individual interprets from his own personal viewpoint and surroundings. But no needs are more general than the restoration of human faith, of confidence of men in themselves and their fellow men, in their sincerity, their honesty, their altruism and the promotion of the brotherhood of all mankind.

"Here, then, lies Freemasonry's greatest duty and opportunity. It has selected those ideals which are unchangeable landmarks, the total of which is summarized in the maxim 'Brotherhood of man based upon the Fatherhood of God.'"

Meetings in Europe

The Northern Scottish Rite leader also announced plans for attendance by from 50 to 75 leading American Masons at two great European Masonic affairs this fall.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland will hold its bi-centenary celebration Nov. 28 to Dec. 4 in Edinburgh. King Edward VIII will become Patron. He was to have been installed as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, an honor customarily bestowed on the Prince of Wales. Since he has succeeded to the Throne, the rank of Grand Master Mason will be given instead to his brother, the Duke of York, the King becoming Honorary Past Grand Master. This ceremony will be held on St. Andrews' day, Nov. 30.

Just before that, the National Grand Lodge of Sweden, of which King Gustav is Grand Master, will entertain at a special meeting in Stockholm for Masonic representatives from the United States. Sovereign Grand Commander Johnson and other leaders, from both the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions in this country, will attend both affairs.

Britain Spends Millions Developing Her Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Colonies may put nations among the colonial "Have's"—but they also necessitate giving!

The extent to which a benevolent John Bull, for example, has for years had to dip into his pocket to help his many colonial wards is well exemplified by a report recently released here by the British Colonial Office.

During the last seven years, this report reveals, Westminster has helped its colonial empire with free grants and loans of nearly £6,000,000.

Advising the government is a Colonial Development Committee. Since it started functioning in 1929, this committee has investigated and recommended improvement schemes exceeding £14,000,000 in value.

Two of its most recently adopted recommendations are concerned with grants which open up big visions for the future. One is a proposal to help Bermuda build an air base to connect air mails between Britain and America.

Another sets the first stage of a continuous railway linking the Mediterranean to the Iranian Gulf by providing a preliminary survey of the land which a Haifa-Baghdad railway would follow across Palestine and Transjordan. The intention is that this railway should run along side the Haifa-Mosul pipe line which last year began to bring Iraq oil across desert and mountain to the eastern Mediterranean—1300 miles away.

Since 1929 it has been the practice of Westminster to set aside an annual grant not exceeding £1,000,000 towards the Colonial Development Fund. More than half this sum is awarded to the different colonial governments as free grants. Some of it is disbursed as loans repayable in small installments at 3½ per cent interest, or it may be used to pay off such interest during the first 10 years of the loan.

Most of the grants go to the more backward nonself-governing colonies protectorates and mandated territories. The employment of forced or child labor on schemes financed by the funds is strictly prohibited. When the fund was instituted, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the then Dominions Secretary, declared it was a first installment of the Government's plans for providing employment for British workers.

More than a third of the value of the grants is spent in Britain through purchases of British machinery. There is also the fact that the steady promotion of colonial development makes for a more prosperous Empire, which can buy more from the Mother Country, and thus help to keep its industries busy.

A secondary advantage of the Fund is that it enables the smallest members of the Empire to have the best technical advice, while any benefits obtained from a particular piece of work in one colony may immediately be shared by all the others.

The primary aim of the Fund is to aid and develop agriculture and industry by promoting scientific research and experiments. It also helps to organize co-operation and instruction in the growing and marketing of produce, encourages the adoption of improved machinery and equipment on the land, and aims to improve internal transport and communications, harbors, fisheries, drainage, water supplies and water power, mineral resources and surveys.

Extensive geological surveys are now in progress in British Guiana, Tanganyika and Nyasaland. In Trinidad, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is being assisted to continue fundamental low temperature research connected with the shipment and marketing of bananas and other tropical fruits which will help other colonies. Similarly, the establishment of a fisheries research station and a fish hatchery in Ceylon is expected to be of great benefit to other colonial governments.

About 35 per cent of the Colonial Office grants are toward better roads and bridges and 13 per cent for developing mineral resources. The next biggest item is for harbor development. In Newfoundland the first part of a large scale road program is intended to link up Grand Falls, Corner Brook and Port aux Basques for economic advantages and to provide a possible touring center.

The proposed roads are also expected to provide a communication to the paper mills and the lead and zinc mines, and should accelerate to an important degree the agricultural settlement which is regarded as essential to the permanent rehabilitation of Newfoundland.

Under land reclamation, a grant of £80,000 has been made toward the cost of a comprehensive anti-soil erosion campaign in Basutoland, where too much cattle grazing has denuded the land. Smaller sums have also been earmarked for livestock improvement and wool classing sheds. The other two native protectorates, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, are also being helped with road machinery, new water supplies, cattle dipping tanks and the establishment of a depot for the tanning and dyeing of the furs and skins of wild animals.

Altogether this year 32 different members of the Empire have shared in this annual windfall from the Mother Country.

Virginia's Winchester Greets English City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Greetings from Winchester, Virginia, were recently conveyed to England's venerable city of the same name by a delegation of American visitors.

Headed by Mr. C. R. Anderson, the mayor of Winchester, Virginia, the party brought with them a large silk flag embodying the Union Jack, the Lion of Normandy, the Federal Flag and the American Flag, together with an inscribed key and scroll of greeting to present to Mr. A. T. Edmonds, mayor of Winchester, England.

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Charms of France and Belgium Unfold in Ceaseless Variety

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

Flowing in placid peace through its verdant valleys and picturesque towns, stretching sleepily across its golden grain-covered plains, creeping in frozen glaciers down its Alpine peaks and bathing in azure warmth its sandy shores, water is the unifying feature that binds the endless variety, the ceaseless contrast of France and Belgium into one harmonious whole.

The geometric tracery of countless canals, the aimless wandering of silvery streams small and great, the still blue beauty of the Mediterranean Sea and the ever-changing charm of the Atlantic surf along the endless miles of French and Belgian beaches—every form of waterway, in fact, leads one to and through a land abounding in almost every conceivable sort of attraction for travelers.

This agreeable variety which characterizes travel in France and Belgium is all the more remarkable for being compressed into a relatively small area. Taken together, the two countries are hardly as extensive as the single state of Texas, for example. One may land at Le Havre, on the northwestern edge of France, in the early morning, and be at Nice, on the southeastern coast, the same night; while Brussels, the Belgian capital, is only three hours from Paris by train.

Yet this little area contains uncounted delights of all kinds for the visiting tourist, whatever his special interest may be. There is mountain climbing in the Alps and Pyrenees—to mention but the two principal ranges. There is skiing and skating in both these districts, and in the Vosges, in winter-time. There is swimming in cold mountain lakes or in warm southern waters—where even in winter the hardier ones may indulge in "sun-bathing." There are, finally, the various regions of France, each with its own peculiar charm, its own characteristic countryside, its own distinct stamp of scenery, architecture, costume and dialect.

* * *

So long as the franc remains at the present rate of exchange (about 15 to the dollar and 75 to the pound), it cannot be said that Anglo-Saxon visitors will find travel in France "cheap." But it is true that most hotels in France have made a real effort recently to meet the difference in the level of currencies, so that travel in France today need not be expensive. In Belgium, devaluation of the belga last year brought prices into line with the pound and dollar, so that vacationing there really is relatively inexpensive. By going second class on the railroads, and by stopping at the smaller hotels—which in France are often excellent—or the numerous "pensions de famille," traveling in France becomes definitely reasonable.

In Paris, for instance, hotel accomodations, with meals included, may be found for as little as $3 a day, or $5 for a couple. The larger and more luxurious hotels are of course more expensive. But one may be sure of finding a good room only in a first-class hotel almost anywhere in France for from $2 to $3. In many places in the provinces, both a room and three meals may be had for $3 or $4 a day. French "pensions" usually charge about $2 a day or a little less. Similar accommodations in Belgium will be found to be about 25 or 30 per cent cheaper on account of the exchange.

* * *

The best way to travel in France is by automobile, for the roads are on the whole excellent—even the little roads that lead one to the most delightful spots "off the beaten track." But "essence" (French for gasoline or petrol) is expensive, thanks to a heavy state tax. There are, however, very good bus lines which, used in combination with the railroads, will take one almost anywhere on wants to go.

The natural gateway to France is Normandy. Geologically, this picturesque region is an extension of England onto the continent, and its gentle rolling countryside constantly recalls the peaceful charm of parts of southern England. Through it winds the glittering silver ribbon of the Seine, a natural highway inviting the traveler to follow its meandering course past the Norman capital, Rouen, to the French capital Paris.

But, like the slowly flowing Seine, the visitor should linger awhile among the delightful old half-timbered towns and villages. The old port of Dives, whence William the Conqueror set sail for England in 1066, is now no longer a port, but it still contains the Inn of William the Conqueror, which admirably recaptures the atmosphere of old Normandy.

About halfway between Havre, with its numberless neighboring beach resorts such as Deauville, and Cabourg, and Paris, is a still unspoiled beauty spot, Les Andelys. Here the Seine winds around a towering hillside crowned by the picturesque ruins of the Chateau Gaillard, an old chateau-fort built by Richard Coeur-de-Lion himself. No more naturally inviting countryside can be found in France for walks over gently rolling hills, through woods and pasture land, along the quiet river or along the paths between cultivated fields bordered with high hedges.

It is not easy to find suitable country in France for those who like to walk—to hike—and yet wish to keep off the roads. Perhaps one of the greatest attractions of the Ile de France—as the region around Paris is called—is the large number of national parks or forests where, under long lanes of magnificent trees planted in the days of monarchical France, one may walk for hours in an ideal setting. The Forest of Fontainebleau, the Park de St. Cloud, the Forest of St. Germain, the Forests of Sceau and Rambouillet—these are only a few of the domanial estates where visitors may enjoy extended "promenades."

* * *

East of Paris, the Seine and the Marne provide the ideal answer to those who like boating. The valley of the Marne, with all its heroic evocations of the World war, is one of the most beautiful stretches of waterway in France, and makes a fascinating canoe trip for one who wants to visit intimately the heart of France.

What a contrast between this placid valley and the eastern edge of France, where the Rhine rolls down in silver-blue serenity from Basel, at the Franco-Swiss frontier, to Strasbourg and beyond. To most tourists this French Rhineland of Alsace is unknown. Yet it is one of the most charming regions of France. In April, for instance, both the canals and the roads that traverse the valley are glorious bowers of cherry blossoms. One rides for miles in a car or in the buses, under a veritable arbor of branches heavy laden with white blooms and fragrance. On either side, in the distance, are the misty blue hills—the "blue Alsatian mountains" of the old song. In the fields are peasants peacefully plowing with oxen—or more frequently with a team of cows.

The Alsatian villages are a joy to behold—with almost every house a farmhouse, rhthmic with a pattern of old oak beams—an architecture that superficially seems to resemble the Norman or the English Tudor, and yet is as different in feeling as can be. There is a lightness, an almost airy charm, about these half-timbered houses that has to be seen to be believed.

* * *

Leaping across the Vosges—and across France's frontier fortifications which are themselves a unique spectacle, if a rather grim one—we come to Belgium. The beauties of this little country are too well known to need enumerating.

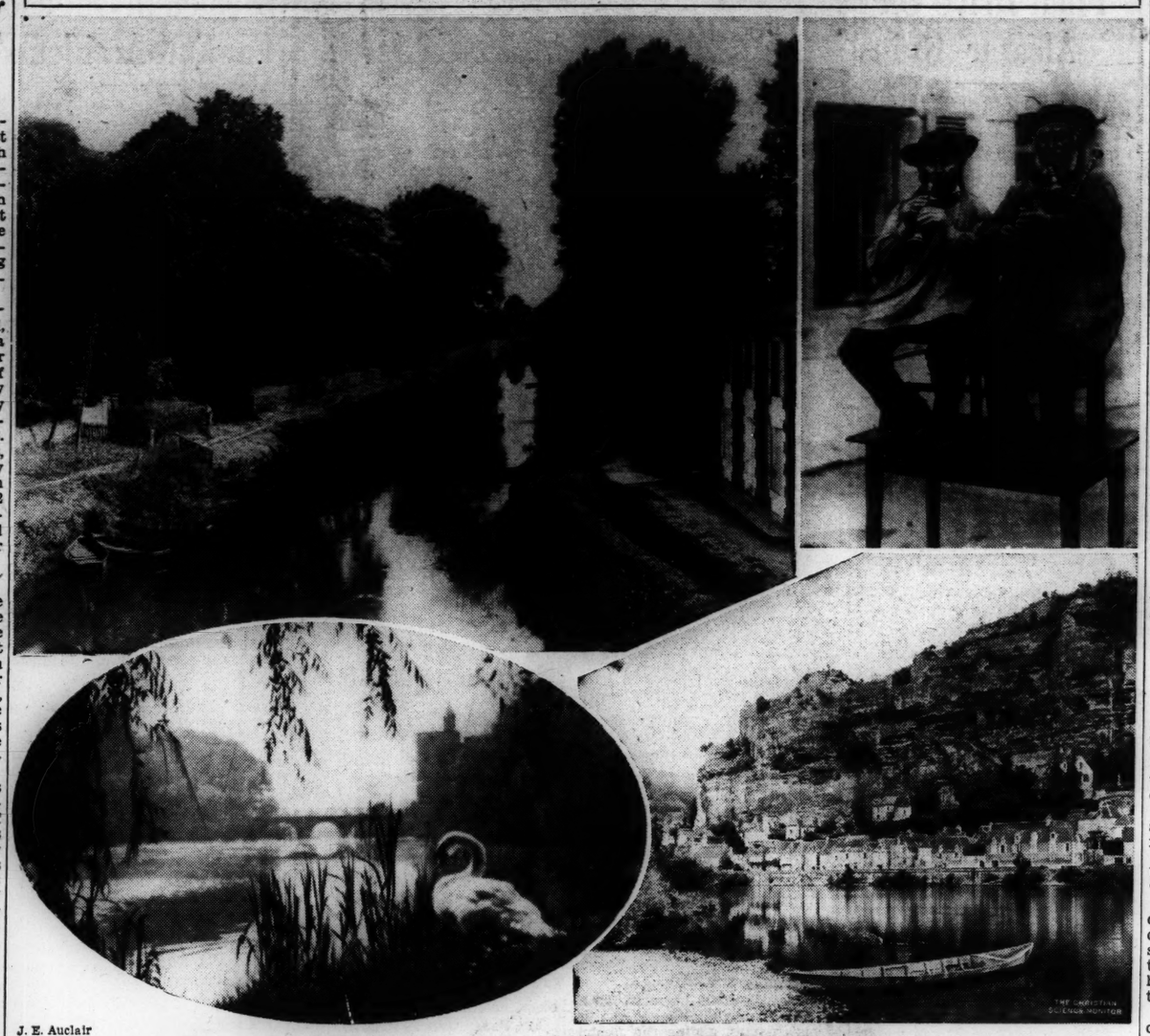
Its art galleries are world famous, and its little Flemish towns have a peculiar charm of ther own. Bruges—"Venice of Belgium"—is admittedly one of the most beautiful towns of all Europe. The beaches on the Belgian coast are favorite summer resorts for thousands of regular visitors.

For those who want to be sure of sunshine and warmth, the safer seaside is down south, along the "Côte d'Azur." Scattered in between the famous resorts of the Riviera—Nice, Cannes, Men St. Raphael—there are delightful villages to be found where simplicity still remains to add to the colorful splendor of the coast the joy of quiet intimacy. Unfortunately, however, these picturesque havens are becoming more and more rare, for the Côte d'Azur, once a winter resort only, has now become equally popular with summer visitors who want to be certain of sun and swimming.

A little less sunny, perhaps, is the Côte d'Argent, or Silver Coast, on the southwest coast of France. Here, too, tucked away between Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz, the fashionable centers, one may still find a lovely stretch of quiet beach shaded by great boulders.

Farther north, beyond the sand dunes of the somber Landes and the vineyards of Bordeaux, Brittany offers its colorful hospitality to visitors. And here, in the numerous little bays that scallop the Breton shore, hidden beaches abound for those who seek the real France. At Beg Meil, for example, across the bay from the famous fishing port of Concarneau, there is a beautiful beach of white sand which runs back up into lovely pine woods with, farther inland, orchards and wheat fields makng an ideal setting for a quiet summer holiday among the picturesque peasants of Brittany.

Where Limpid Rivers Link Gems of Restful Scenery



J. E. Auclair

Upper—A French Waterway
Lower—'Lac d'Amour' at Bruges, Belgium

Upper—Breton Musicians in Typical Costume
Lower—La Roque Gageac, Picturesque Village in Southwestern France

Tour-a-bouts

LOW summer railroad fares to the Pacific coast have proved so popular—to the extent of a 43 per cent increase in travel—that western rail lines are planning to offer winter bargain rates. Round-trip coach tickets will be on the basis of 1 1-3 cents a mile; tourist sleeper fares 1 1-8 cents and standard Pullman rates 2 cents a mile. The two first-mentioned classes will enjoy six months return limits; first class tickets (standard Pullman) will have a 30-day limit, all effective Oct. 1.

* * *

The Empire Exhibition, now in progress at Johannesburgh, South Africa, and scheduled to continue through January, 1937, is opening to thousands of visitors new terrains as well as some of the most spectacular scenery in the world. It is estimated that 2,000,000 tourists will visit the exhibition. One of the main attractions is the Victoria Falls, called by the natives "The Smoke that Thunders." At its summit, where the roaring Zambesi starts its 420-foot drop into the gorge, is a mile and a quarter wide. The terrific rush of water tumbles over the falls at the rate of 10,000,000 gallons a minute.

* * *

That artistic gentleman, Jack Frost, is beginning to make occasional visits to mountain regions in the northern temperate zone and already his paint brush of many hues is changing verdant hills into flaming reds and pumpkin yellows. Another fortnight or so thousands of color lovers will trek to their favorite mountain resort to view the work of this magic brush.

* * *

Leave New York at 8 in the morning, via a huge seaplane, have luncheon in Bermuda four hours later, take a spin on a bicycle, jump back in the plane, and be at the Waldorf-Astoria for a dinner engagement. That's all there will be to it if plans for a New York-Bermuda air service go through as planned. At this time it is expected that regular passenger flights between these two points will begin some time in October. However, consideration of two other terminal points are being made, Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, N. C., because of their accessability during the months of snow and ice.

American Tourists in Europe No Longer 'Innocents Abroad'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Commerce department officials today sized up the American traveler abroad and decided that he isn't what he used to be.

At one time, remarked Charles E. Lyon, chief of the department's European section, Americans abroad were "innocents" who "left a trail of gold dollars."

But now:

"That day is past, and they are as sophisticated as any European traveler; they even expect to get their money's worth."

Mr. Lyons, who spent several years in Europe as one of the department's foreign representatives, said that "most American travelers are no longer tourists in the old sense" but are "largely business people on a fairly definite errand, some of them going abroad three or four times a year."

Although Americans are going abroad in large numbers this year, the total still is below the boom years of the twenties, when, Mr. Lyons said, pleasure seekers stopped at the best hotels or rented villas, patronized the best shops and restaurants "and rarely asked the price."

"The situation has now been very generally altered," he continued.

"The Americans, traveling more generally in cabin steamers, are more commonly members of touring parties on an all-in cost basis; they patronize the less expensive hotels and shops."

Mr. Lyon said European countries are as eager as ever to draw tourists because they realize "that money left in a country by tourists is just as good money as that paid for their exports."

"Foreign railways, foreign hotelkeepers and even foreign governments are eagerly interpreting the British boom and the improved American business situation in terms of tourist shillings and dollars," he continued.

"They are prepared to quote very attractive competitive terms and it is only the greenhorn tourist who will continue to spend recklessly.

"The golden age of the 'Yankee' tourist abroad is a thing of the past."

Karuizawa Chief Among Japanese Summer Resorts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KARUIZAWA, Japan—The waves of heat and humidity that envelop Tokyo and Japan's other main cities in the summer months place a premium on a cool refuge in this period of the year. And Karuizawa, which has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its discovery with exhibition tennis, banquets and much reminiscent speechmaking, has clearly established its place as Japan's most popular summer resort, especially for foreigners.

Diplomats, business and professional men, missionaries and their families from all over Japan seek rest and refreshment in the torrid season in the pure, cool air of Karuizawa, which is surrounded by thickly wooded hills and overshadowed by towering Mount Asama, one of Japan's most active volcanoes.

Fireworks Purveyor

Asama often plays the role of a voluntary purveyor of fireworks. A deep boom, audible for miles around, is followed by the emergence from the crater of the volcano of a pillar of smoke; and this, in turn, is succeeded by a fall of tiny particles of ash all over the surrounding countryside.

Asama's propensity to eruptions causes the authorities to discourage ambitious climbers from ascending it, although there are no special difficulties connected with the climb.

Karuizawa, an obscure hamlet, was "discovered" as a potential summer resort by Archdeason Shaw, one of Japan's pioneer misionaries, in 1886. At that time the railway line did not extend beyond Yokugawa, a neighboring station; and a final streach of some 10 miles had to be covered by ricsha or litter. Now 26 tunnels pierce the many high hills between Yokugawa and Karuizawa; and it is possible to reach the resort by car as well as by train.

Growing Steadily

In the beginning, Karuizawa was frequented by only a few foreign families, mostly missionaries. It has been growing steadily in size and popularity, and now more than 30 nationalities are represented in its summer population, while Japanese outnumber foreigners in the proportion of about five to one.

Horticulturists of 13 States Win Prizes at Chicago Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Red of ripe tomatoes, purple-bronze of eggplant, pale green of early apples and dark green of watermelon, banked with the gold of squash and colors of other fruits and vegetables made the beautiful patterns which won grand championship awards for growers in several states at the first International Horticultural exposition here.

As the display of fruit, vegetables and flowers came to a close in the amphitheater of the Chicago stock yards, it was found that growers of 13 states were listed among the champions.

Indiana Led States

Indiana led the states for composite exhibits of vegetable products. The display was entered jointly by the Indiana Horticultural society and the Indiana Vegetable Growers association. Minnesota growers took second place, Missouri third. The Missouri State Horticultural association displayed for surprised Chicago spectators 100 varieties of grapes grown in the state. Illinois, while not a winner of a major prize in this class, attracted much attention by presenting the map of the state in red apples against a background of green apples. In the individual classes for vegetables, Minnesota growers took a large proportion of the prizes.

Connecticut Apples Win

A heavy winner in the apple classes was the Connecticut College of Orchards. A novel award went to D. C. Brayhill of Pores Knob, N. C., who grew the largest apple in the show.

Amateur flower entries were so numerous that it took 3000 feet of table space to show all the exhibits.

Dahlia growers saw the novice sweepstakes won by W. E. Kemen of Wauwautosa, Wis. Other major winners in the amateur classes were E. Stone of Chicago, August Maison of Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. C. W. Trowbridge of Oak Park, Ill., and James K. Wunsh of Evanston, Ill. Other awards were made form professional growers.

Prizes to Wisconsin

Wisconsin proved the best exhibitor of gladioli, chief prize going to Chester T. Harrison of Waldo and Edwin H. Riscow of Oshkosh.

A serene, Italian garden, leading down to a classical statue set in a background of evergreens won a special trophy for Charles Fiore of Prairie View, Ill. Special prizes were given to other gardens, among them an amusing one done for the first Czechoslovakian Garden Club which gave itself a birthday cake made out of small succulent green plants banked to simulate a large piece of pastry.

Reich Citizens Get Orders on Mobilizing

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BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Secret orders have been received by millions of Germans between the ages of 25 and 45 telling them when and where they must report in the event of a war.

German citizens carry the little sheets of blue paper, 8 by 5 inches, in their vest pockets.

The orders are titled "Kriegsbeorderung," which means simply "order to take part in war."

Five regulations are set out on the opposite side beginning with the command to keep the document secret and "in a safe place." "When the defense passport has been handed you," the command continues, "add this document to it."

Other regulations instruct the citizen to report the loss of the order, caution him to live up to its terms, and inform him he is subject to martial law "from the first day of its becoming effective."

The order ends with instructions to the citizen to bring certain articles of clothing and equipment with him when he is ordered to carry out the command.

Germany's martial preparedness was polished to glossy perfection on all fronts today.

Autumn maneuvers—the greatest since pre-war days—saw the first large-scale demonstration of the army air force, in co-operation with new artillery units and new tanks.

Paper details for the mobilization of Germany's entire man-power, in time of war, were worked out, with many former soldiers carrying in their pockets precise instructions for emergency.

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Election of Lamas at Geneva Aimed at American League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The European voyage of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, together with the movement here which led to his election as president of the Assembly of the League, have a considerable significance at this time, when the relations of the League with the American continent have reached a highly critical stage.

It is particularly to be noted that Argentina has taken on itself the championship of the League in America. But that championship is necessarily conditional. It depends on a number of circumstances which cannot yet be defined. If Argentina should eventually decide to abandon the League, it is virtually certain that the influence of the League in the American continent will disappear almost entirely.

Pan-American Conference

Therefore it is remarked with the keenest interest that Dr. Lamas did not embark for Europe until the date of the Pan-American conference was fixed for December. The fact that the Pan-American conference follows so closely on the League Assambly of this year, and that Dr. Lamas himself wishes to study the European and the League situation at close quarters sufficiently indicates the importance of the interaction of the European and the American meetings.

No one is now ignorant of the possibility of a complete detachment of American nations from Geneva, and of the formation of what may properly be called an American League of Nations, perhaps with its headquarters at Buenos Aires. Nor is it necessary to conceal the tremendous effect which such a consummation would have on the future of the League. Perhaps its mere existence would be called into question.

Viewed With Apprehension

There is no advantage whatever in hiding the apprehensions which are felt here of the constitution of a rival League across the Atlantic, implying the danger of a breakup of the League on this side of the ocean.

Yet there are many forces working to prevent this unhappy opposition of Europe and America. One of these forces may well be Dr. Lamas. Certainly he has other reasons for his voyage, which has been represented as non-political. The Anglo-Argentine commercial treaty doubtless demanded conversations in London. But it would seem that these could have been conducted through the ordinary channels. There is general agreement that the relations of two continents are at stake.

Demanded Convocation

The activities of Argentina in the League have recently been the subject of much speculation. It was Argentina which demanded the convocation of a special Assembly in June to take a decision on the Italo-Ethiopian affair. Everyone knew that there was an intention to dispose of the matter quietly in the Council.

Argentina rightly held that since the sanctions experiment had been begun publicly with a great flourish of trumpets in the Assembly, it should be finished there, and every country should be obliged publicly to assume its responsibilities. There was much speculation whether the calling of the Assembly was meant to be pro- or anti-Italian. It was neither. It had the obvious purpose of provoking a "show-down."

Incidentally, it proved that the League is not purely European and that America is capable of taking initiatives. This was an exceedingly useful manifestation, at a moment when there was a tendency to become disinterested in Geneva's doings.

Position Is Critical

There is no reason whatever, at present, for a withdrawal en masse of American countries from Geneva, and the construction of an American League. Nevertheless, the position is critical enough to call for the utmost care. The League cannot afford to make any further mistakes. As it is in process of examining its own working and perhaps of revising its Covenant, it is essential that the wishes of American states should receive due weight.

What, then, are the proposals of the Argentine Republic in the debate on the constitution of the League? In its communication the Government, through its Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, particularly insisted that the universality of the League of Nations "should be ensured by means of formulas permitting the adherence or return of all the countries outside it, or at any rate formulas should be sought for ensuring the co-operation of these countries in efforts aimed at the maintenance of peace.

Democratic Foundations

"The Council should be democratized both in its composition and operation, while reserving to the Assembly the examination of the most important questions or those affecting the League's very existence.

"The principle of the equality of all sovereign States as regards their participation in the activities of the organs of the League should be respected.

"It should be considered what provisions of the Covenant have been shown by experience to be no longer in keeping with the realities of international life, and these provisions should be given an optional character instead of the character of strict obligations.

Interpretative Rules

"It is desirable not to enter into undertakings going beyond those which all the members of the League are in a position to observe, in order that in future no article of the Covenant should fail to obtain simultaneous and collective execution.

"The procedure adopted should be that of interpretative rules of an emergency character, pending the introduction of formal amendments; it should be understood that the latter will not be binding on members not implicated in the disputes, or only having an indirect interest therein."

Covenant and Kellogg Pact

Chiefly, however, Argentina appears to be interested in co-ordinating the Covenant with the Kellogg pact and the Argentine pact against war. The Kellogg pact has had the approval of nearly every country and the Argentine pact has been approved by the whole American Continent, including the Senate of the United States and the Brazilian Parliament. These fortunate facts should help in evolving a unified system of peace efforts.

A great deal depends on the impression which Dr. Lamas receives here of the sincerity and efficiency of the League. Will he be able to undertake its defense at Buenos Aires, if it is attacked?

That is why many delegates believe that the eminence of such a visitor as Dr. Lamas, and the desirability of emphasizing the part which South America should play in the League, inspired the election of the Argentine Foreign Minister as the fitting president of the Assembly this year.

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Loyalists Delay Final Drive On Alcazar Ruins

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TOLEDO, Spain, Sept. 22—Socialist artillerymen, dropping a rain of steel into the ruined Alcazar, drove dogged Fascists completely underground today after the last fortress tower crumpled in barrage of shells.

For the first time in nearly 24 hours, the bark of Fascist machine guns from improvised positions inside the ruins was silenced.

Surrounding the fortress, a line of Government militiamen waited for the order which would send them charging into the battered edifice for a "final assault," once planned but later postponed.

But Maj. Emilio Torres, commander of the Government attackers, delayed the advance after Gen. José Asensio, supreme military leader of all Socialist forces in Central Spain, left Toledo hurriedly for the Talavera battle sector.

"Everything is fine," Major Torres asserted curtly in response to questions on the progress of the assault. He declined to predict when the order to advance would be given.

Fascists Tighten Lines Around Coastal Sector

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, France, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Fascist forces of Emilio Mola last night tightened their lines around Bilbao after breaking through the Azpeita line, held by Government forces for over a month.

The insurgent drive on the northeastern coastal sector was timed to coincide with the advance of four Fascist columns under Gen. Francisco Franco marching on Madrid and Toledo.

Diplomatic reports reaching this French city said that the maneuvers of Franco's and Mola's troops would culminate in a joint mass offensive late in the week.

Azpeita was reported to have been captured easily by the trained Fascist militiamen. Sweeping through the city, one column of insurgents marched on toward Azcoita, while another laid siege to Motrico.

Bilbao, refugees said, was "nearly demoralized" by exhausted ammunition supplies. Inhabitants, the refugees said, were fleeing by land and sea either to Santander or into France.

Ex-Spanish Minister Condemned at Madrid

MADRID, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Peoples Tribunal condemned Rafael Salazar Alonso, former minister of the interior, to death for being active in the present Spanish rebellion and also for taking part in the Asturias uprising in October, 1934.

The sentence was announced after 36 hours of deliberation by the Peoples Court. Appeal was denied.

Señor Salazar Alonso, a member of the Radical Republican group, was one of the outstanding Spanish political figures during the premiership of Alejandro Lerroux.

He was accused of being the chief go-between when a Mexican promoter, Daniel Strauss, charged that the Lerroux Government failed to keep a promise to license gambling in Spain after accepting a bribe of 3,000,000 pesetas (about $378,000).

In the course of political developments the case was never brought to trail. Señor Alonso was removed from office as Mayor of Madrid because of the scandal, along with four other Spanish officials.

Governmental 'Lab' At North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina is sponsoring a movement t oestablish the first governmental laboratory in the United States.

Six full-time members of the staff of the Institute of Government, an agency of the university, are now going from city to city, county to county, and State department to State departmen, classifying governmental methods to bring them together for demonstration in the laboratory.

Albert Coates, institute director, explains the laboratory will be a "clearing house" of information for city halls, court houses, State departments and Federal agencies.

Objectives of the program, he pointed out, will be to "bridge the gap between government in books and in action by training present officials, interesting and enlightening citizens on government matters and educating future citizens."

He said public servants, private citizens and the youth of North Carolina may go to such a labratory tto see demonstrated in one place the governmental methods and practices they should not have to go to hundreds of places to find.

Professor Coates believed there exists a "pyramid of overlapping governmental units—and hree's a need of co-operating efforts."

Short courses for new public servants would be offered at the laboratory.

Under the proposed program, a system of local, district and Statewde police schools would be developed.

To co-operate with this phase of the work, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has granted a leeave of absence to one of his special agents, Edward Scheidt, who will assist in instructing the law enforcement officials of the State and in co-ordinating their activities.

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Ignace Jan Paderewski

Polish Virtuoso Finally Consents to Appear in Screen Production After Many Refusals

Paderewski Practices Diligently For 'Moonlight Sonata' Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Under the lights of a great studio here a new film star is facing the camera and the microphone for the first time, Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and former President of Poland.

The picture is to be entitled, "Moonlight Sonata," and Mr. Paderewski has as his co-star Miss Marie Tempest, famous British actress also making her début in talking films.

Perhaps it would be more truthful to make an addition to the list of his co-stars, adding the famous pianist's piano. For Mr. Paderewski's playing forms a great part of the film, carry the plot forward.

Story by Hungarian

The story has been written by Hans Rameau, young Hungarian. It concerns a pianist who, why flying to a concert, makes a forced landing on a small Baltic island. The island is ruled by a woman and the tale tells of the influence the pianist and his music is able to exert over the lives of the island ruler and two young people.

Lothar Mendos, German director who made "Payment Deferred" and "Jew Süss," is making the picture. Miss Tempest is playing the part of the island ruler. Mr. Charles Farrell and Miss Barbara Green are the two young islanders whose lives are influenced by the music of the piano.

Rejected Other Offers

Mr. Paderewski has been practicing five hours a day for five months to play his part in the film, Herr Sylvain Strakacz, his secretary, declares.

The pianist has been brought from his retirement at Mosges, Switz., specially to play in the film. He had previously turned down a number of offers from American film companies, declaring that he did not want to act, indeed did not know how to.

Read and Approved Script

When, however, he was told of plans for the new picture and it was explained to him that his piano playing would be perhaps the most essential part of the story, he assented. He read the completed script and passed it.

Mr. Paderewski is, it is said, fond of the cinema. During his week or two in London he has been to the cinema theaters on several occasions.

The estimated cost of the picture is £80,000. It is understood that Mr. Paderewski will receive a percentage of the takings. Originally a fixed sum of £30,000 was mentioned as payment for the pianist's services but this arrangement appears to have been discarded.

Garage Men's Strike Spreads In New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Extension of a garage workers' strike from the Bronx into Manhattan was answered today with preparations by New York city police to prevent violence and destruction of property. Union officials declared that the strike would spread to Brooklyn also unless a wage and hour settlement was reached.

In the Bronx, where 1300 employees of 250 garages are said to have walked out, there have been 13 arrests.

The strike call in Manhattan was answered immediately by 3000 men, according to union leaders, who said they anticipated 5000 more would walk out today. Two thousand garages may be affected, they said.

Demands of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with which the garage employees are affiliated, are that the prevailing nine-hour day be reduced to eight. The union also asks wage increases for its members.

When the Metropolitan Garage Board of Trade refused to consider the demands for higher pay and shorter hours, union employees were called out. Previously the Bronx County Garage Owners' association, faced with demands for similar pay increases and a reduction in working hours, voted not to grant the union's demands.

Extension of the strike to Brooklyn would subject a membership of 4000 men in 370 garages to the walkout, according to Jack Pollard, general manager of the union. Mr. Pollard said he anticipated spread of the strike to Brooklyn before the end of the week.

Bronx garages will not service automobiles during the strike and will not employ strikebreakers, it was announced at union headquarters.

Both Mayor LaGuardia and Ben Golden, of the Regional Labor board, today offered their services as mediators.

Michigan to Recount Primary

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 22 (AP)—Secretary of State Orville E. Attwood accepted last night the petition of Louis B. Ward, Pontiac, for a recount of all votes cast in the Democratic primary for United States Senator.

Mr. Ward, former representative of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin in Washington, ran less than 4000 votes behind Representative Prentiss Brown of St. Ignace. Mr. Ward's petition charged "various and divers frauds and mistakes" occurred during the counting of the ballots.

Agricultural Center For Belgian Farmers Promoted in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Plans for a vast sports center at Ste. Marguerite on Lake Masson, Que., and for an agricultural center at Oka, Que., to be undertaken by the Belgium-Canada Association, was outlined by Baron Louis Empian, Belgian financier who has opened offices here. He explained that the association was founded upon the authorization of the Belgian Government to promote Belgian interests in Canada, and to group citizens of that country residing here.

An outlet for Belgium's surplus farming population is to be found in Canada. Baron Empian stated that overpopulation was an alarming problem, there being 600 inhabitants per square mile in Belgium. A policy of national expansion is a neeessity not only as regards exports, but from that of population.

Following a study made last year throughout Canada, the conclusion has been arrived at by the Belgian Government that Canada offers ideal possibilities for immigration. Negotiations with the Canadian Government for concessions for Belgian immigration have been initiated and are progressing favorably.

Providing the Canadian Government gives its consent plans are made to commence construction on an agricultural center this spring at Oka. Land has already been purchased. There will be 50 model farms which will serve for an education center for immigrants arriving here. For two years Belgian farmers will undergo a training course on these farms under the supervision of Belgian agronomist-engineers brought out to Oka especially for this purpose. They will work in co-operation with agricultural specialists of the Quebec Provincial government. Twenty families will be brought in the first year and 30 the second.

The sports center at Lake Masson was conceived in order to develop the possibilities of the north region. Construction of a hotel containing accommodation for 60 persons has already started, and will be ready for occupation in June, 1937. A village is to be constructed all around the lake. Purchase of 4000 acres of land has already been made and 250 lots are being prepared. A building 290 feet long by 111 feet wide is being erected to contain a central garage, dining room, and stores

Antoine Courtens, Belgian architect, is supervising the construction, assisted by Louis Nicolas, a French Canadian architect. Thus Canada will soon possess "a little Belgium."

Excessive Speed Blamed in Ontario For Auto Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Faster highway speeds were held responsible to some extent for the increase noted in serious automobile accidents in Ontario during the first six months of this year by the Ontario department of highweys.

A departmental bulletin reported that automobile fatalities resulting from automobile collisions during that period showed an increase of almost 30 per cent, although for the same period there was a decrease of 13 per cent in the number of highway deaths from all causes. The release termed the figures "evidence of the increased seriousness of accidents which may be expected with higher prevailing speeds."

Accident Increase

The total of all automobile accidents increased to 4380, resulting in 172 deaths, injury to 3824 persons and property damage estimated at $436,363. The greatest increase in the accidents were noted in railway-automobile collisions and pedestrian accidents, and more accidents involving pedestrians were reported during the first half of 1936 than in any previous corresponding period in the history of the motor vehicle in Ontario.

Women drivers were involved in fewer accidents than men, the report showed, for of the 6038 drivers involved in accidents, only 318 were women, and women drivers were involved in only six of the fatal accidents.

Statistics revealed that twice as many fatal accidents happen on Saturdays as on any other day, and that there are the fewest accidents on Sunday. Most accidents happen at noon or rush hour on cloudy days. The greatest number of accidents are due to speed or being on the wrong side of the road.

Hope to Cut Risks

The new traffic-actuated signal system which is being installed at heavy traffic intersections throughout the province will, it is believed, reduce accidents and facilitate traffic control as well as save time for the motorist.

The signal light system, at present in general use, changes the stop-and-go lights on a fixed time schedule, but the new robot system has the passage of the vehicles themselves actuating the lights, it was explained. At intersections where there is irregularity in traffic flow, waiting for the green lights will be eliminated for cross traffic as soon as there is a break in the line of vehicles going the other direction, for at the first break cross traffic will be given the right of way. The right of way then reverts at the first opportunity to the thoroughfare on which the continuous traffic was interrupted. When the car crosses over traffic detectors placed flush with the highway and well back from the intersection, this pressure establishes a contact with the control mechanism and assigns the right of way by the standard traffic signals—green, amber, red.

CCC Builds Road Up Mount Walker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The CCC of Camp Quilcene, on the west shore of Hood's canal, have added to the public enjoyment of that "wildest mountain scenery in the United States," the Olympic peninsula scenery, by constructing a road to the top of Mount Walker.

This road branches from the Olympic highway encircling the Olympic peninsula, and climbs steadily to the summit of the mountain, making a complete circle of the latter. Moreover, the grade in no place is more than 12 per cent and most of the way it is only 8 per cent.

On a clear day, Seattle, Wash., and Tacoma may be seen, from the summit as well as Puget sound and much of the Cascade mountains.

The CC boys have built extensive picnic grounds and accommodations for 150 cars on the summit.

Small Nations Foil 'Plot' To Oust Ethiopia at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

the inconveniences of the precedent that would be established. Suppose the Spanish Government is driven from Madrid tomorrow, will its credentials be found out of order?

This consideration produced its effect on Stéfán Osusky of Czechoslovakia. William J. Jordan, New Zealand's delegate, was not disposed to be party to an action which many people believe is the most cynical episode of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Dr. Tewfik Aras of Turkey is ready to follow the British lead but wishes to remain on the side of Russia. Nicholas Politis of Greece, who was appointed "rapporteur," broached the subject from the viewpoint of a distinguished international jurist and suggested reference to the World Court.

In short it was impossible to reach unanimity.

French and British Views

British consular reports conclude that there is no effective government at Gore or elsewhere in Ethiopia, outside of the Italian sphere of occupation. The French are anxious to secure the co-operation of Italy as speedily as possible, for they are seriously alarmed at the attitude of Germany and the pretext for bellicose action that may easily be found in Spain.

French Premier Léon Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos went so far as to persuade Prof. Gaston Jèze, legal adviser to Ethiopia, to stay away from the Assembly. His place was immediately taken by the American, Everett A. Colson.

Conspiracy Foiled

The conspiracy by which Ethiopia was to be pushed silently out of the League definitely failed.

Warned by his delegation, the Negus took an airplane from London and made a surprise appearance at Geneva, thus rendering it still more difficult to execute the plot. When the dramatic news was known, it was realized that to expel the monarch himself would provoke most unfavorable comments on League conduct.

Promises Were Made

Yet London and Paris have made formal promises to Rome in virtue of which Premier Mussolini has held his delegation, headed by Baron Pompeo Aloisi, in readiness. The chancellories forgot that even the great powers cannot command scores of big and little nations. Besides it is widely felt that if they consider it necessary for reasons of expediency to stifle discussion they have been extremely clumsy. Moreover, in the committee neither Anthony Eden nod Yvon Delbos had the courage of his convictions. Neither spoke at all.

Rome Grows Angry

The repercussions in Rome to this fiasco are violent. At first it appeared that Italy would now refuse in any event to appear in Geneva. The telephone was worked overtime between Geneva and Rome and efforts were made to persuade the Duce of Italy to exercise patience. Some way out, it was urged, would still be found.

The solution envisaged today is that of sending the case to The Hague but in the meantime suspending the membership of Ethiopia. It is calculated that by the time The Hague pronounces on the issue, the question will have settled itself in fact.

Hope to Avoid Division

But the whole Assembly, it seems, will have to decide on the point, which may hereafter furnish a very embarrassing example and it is hoped to avoid this public division.

The Ethiopian Government is ready to seize the chance of refuting British evidence of its nonexistence by showing that the Negus is in touch with Gore. It is stated in the lobbies that he complains of difficulties put in the way of his return through British territory and of curious financial difficulties raised by the French in respect of Addis Ababa Railroad dividends and shares.

"Bring Out Facts"

So after all, the surreptitious and presumably illegal removal of the Ethiopian conflict from the agenda of the Council and the attempts to eliminate the Negus without publicity, have not prevented the subject from becoming of the highest importance.

In the last resort, if it be true there are superior political interests involving the peace of Europe which govern the present attitude of France and Britain, they must, it is urged, be plainly explained in the full light of day before the whole world.

It is understood that a new Assembly will be called in November to admit Egypt into the League and to deal with other matters which cannot be treated at this juncture.

Devaluation Indirectly Upheld in League Report

GENEVA, Sept. 22 (AP)—What some delegates regarded as an indirect commendation of currency devaluation was contained today in a report of the League of Nations Financial Committee.

The report said that in all countries the fall of prices had profoundly disturbed relations between the cost of production and the price of goods produced, and between the burden of debt and the reduced incomes caused by the receding prices.

It continued:

"Certain countries, by allowing their currencies to depreciate, were able first to stop the further fall of the price level and then to induce a moderate rise.

"The general effect of this and earlier measures of deflation was to restore to a greater or less extent the equilibrium between the cost and prices and between the burden of debt and incomes—that is, to achieve internal economic equilibrium."

The report added that it might well be thought that dollar and sterling countries, which have made good progress in economic activities, "would hardly wish to deliberately embark upon a policy of further devaluation, provided, of course, that measures taken by other countries to adjust their price levels do not exceed what is required for their internal equilibrium."

Hop Scotch and Hoops Once Played at Eton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, Eng.—Hop scotch, hoops and puss-in-the-corner were games once popular at Eton, according to Mr. R. Birley, headmaster of Charterhouse, at the World Conference of the New Education Fellowship held here recently.

But that was in the eighteenth century, when even sliding downstairs was extremely popular. So those were the Duke of Wellington's famous "playing fields" on which "the battle of Waterloo was won!"

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Autumn Reveille

IT HAD been many months since I had seen the sun rise, experienced the expectant, awakening hour of dawn. So, when John urged me to go camping with him, I stipulated that we should get up at four. It wasn't hard to get up. Pup-tents aren't as roomy as they used to be when I frequently slept one of three in them, and the ground hasn't softened any. Despite the layers of pine needles we had strewn under the tent's groundcloth, I wasn't sorry to shift my weight from my right huckle bone to my feet.

About a quarter to four I spoke to John, and from the quickness of his reply I took it that he, too, had long been awake. By the time we had built the fire and cooked our bacon and eggs, the cold morning air had honed our appetites to a razorlike edge. My, but that was a good breakfast! It had been much too long since I had breakfasted in the dark out-of-doors, squatting on my heels. While we were gobbling, Mimi, our pampered, house-bred French bull, came stretching out of the tent. Ambling slowly across the carpet of pine needles, she stepped doubtfully into the dew-heavy grass. After a few steps she stopped, weighed the delicious smell of bacon and eggs against the chill of the air and the cold sting of the dew, and then promptly walked back to the warm blankets inside the tent, wondering a bit, I dare say, at the curious tastes of her masters. Some will say that she was the only sensible one among the three of us.

* * *

THE MOON WAS full; but, where she had shone smack in our faces as we had sat before the fire the night before, now she was at our backs, low in the west, still shining boldly, however, through the clump of old pines under the edge of which we had pitched our tent. All night long she had lit the earth for men in cities who no longer needed or perhaps were even conscious of her. But this night we were grateful, as generations of men had been before us, for her help. An anticipatory hush had succeeded the nocturnal noises at which Mimi had barked after supper—the incessant clamor of the tree toads, the barking of distant dogs, the whistle of laboring night freights. To the east, about a hundred yards from where we sat, there was a gap in the trees, flanked on each side by a towering pine. Through this opening we could look off to a ridge many miles distant. As the fan of morning light began to unfold in the east, gradually dimming the inferior brightness of the moon, we could see light shining through the openings in a group of trees surmounting the ridge. The mass of trees on the ridge looked a little like Mont St. Michel without its spire.

* * *

A BIRD DOWN by the lake uttered a rhythmic cry, strongly accented on the last note. A bob-white, said John. A whippoorwill, I answered, almost in the same breath. A cross between the two, compromised John, as the bird spoke again. Then the bird found his voice, and whippoorwilled several times so clearly and unmistakably that there could be no doubt as to his kind. Must I confess how much I liked that, how much it meant to me, that first song of the morning before the sun had darkened the moon and stars or the wind had risen! I forgot my right hip bone. I was glad that I had come. Our whippoorwill woke the woods. Soon after he had stopped, the song sparrows began their sweet, frugal songs. From the shadows of the juniper bushes sounded an insistent buzz-buzz which was too much for our meager bird lore. John and I both wished for our friend Joseph, who is knowledgeable in the cries of all the birds, but he was thousands of miles away on Great Blasket Island, practicing his Irish. Birds now flew over our heads, black shadows in the tension of light from sun and moon. Light, sound, and atmosphere, all had the unmistakable tonality of the morning.

* * *

TO THE SOUTH a light appeared and disappeared on the top of Noon Hill, adding its rhythmic note to the light trio of sun, moon, and stars. We wondered just what it was, for there is no road there, only a narrow path which leads down to another path debouching on an old abandoned wood road. Perhaps another sun-worshiper had sought the top of the hill from which to watch the sun rise. Right above this light still shone what looked to me like bold Orion, and over his Belt and Sword, if it was really he, the Pleiades, their seven lanterns faint in the moonlight. I remembered the line in Job which joins these two constellations in a question. God, enumerating his mighty works, speaks to his servant out of a whirlwind: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?" and again I felt the exultation I had felt when I heard the whippoorwill.

* * *

ON THE HORIZON a narrow band of rose merged up into a wider band of amethyst, which in turn shaded into turquoise and from turquoise into the cerulean blue. As the light mounted higher and higher, spreading around us in formless waves, it first caught the dew, turning it into frost of silver, then glowed in the goldenrod and in the delicate daisy-like flowers of the white wood asters. Now the light came on crescendo, a breeze sprang up, and suddenly the sun itself pushed up over the trees, so bright we could scarcely look it directly in the face. Mimi, responding to the awakening of the earth, came out of the tent and walked daintily through the grass for her cup of milk.

We washed the breakfast dishes, stowed the duffle, cleared up the camp, put out the fire. Then we walked down to the dirt road in the beautiful early morning sunshine, reveling in the light we had watched triumph over the night. Occasional fleecy clouds gave accent to the sky. Reaching the road, we set out for the river and our morning swim.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Through the Sault Sainte Marie Locks by Night

HUGE network of blackness,
smoke-softened shapes silhouetted
against the evanescence of the autumn twilight—
dim contours immensely mounting as
this Monster-of-the-Lakes glides into their nearness—
Giant creakings pierce through the thickening dark,
lights blink,
varying with the sable smokes that meet and merge aloft.

Water is tumbling below,
as the lock-chamber, filling,
erects our transitory prison.
Through the tyranny of mist and smoke
comes a crashing across the canal,
then a rumble, a jar, felt from the unseen distance
as this Monster-of-the-Lakes bearing me
begins to move almost imperceptibly—
Stillness—all sounds seem to have conspired to cease
for this one singularly conscious Moment—
Sluicing—slowly, steadily—
Sinking—lower—lower—lower—lower—and the gates vanish.
We dip deep into the night.

ETHEL VIENNA BAILEY

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THE SHIP OF ODYSSEUS PASSING THE SIRENS: *An Athenian Vase of the Fifth Century, B. C.*

ABOUT two thousand four hundred years ago, or toward the middle of the fifth century B. C., some skillful potter in Athens or its neighborhood fashioned this two-handled vase, or amphora, and then gave it to an Athenian artist to decorate. This artist might possibly have been Polygnotus himself, who did much to popularize this particular form of amphora—known as a stamnos—and, as a fashion the shape did not last much longer than his time. Now one of the most treasured Greek antiquities in the British Museum, this red-figured Attic vessel is considered a superb example of the finest period of Greek vases.

Strangely enough, comparatively few Greek vase-paintings have subjects taken from the Odyssey, a fact which gives additional interest to this dramatic rendering of the encounter of the hero with the Sirens. These, it will be remembered, were fabulous creatures—here depicted as birds with women's heads—the charm of whose singing was reputed to lure mariners to their doom. The cunning Odysseus prepared for this danger by making his companions put wax in their ears and ordering them to tie their leader to the mast, as we see in this design.

A curious feature of this painting is the siren falling into the sea between Odysseus and the helmsman. Professor Percy Gardner was inclined to see in this incident a reference to the popular story that, while on their quest for the Golden Fleece, the Argonauts encountered the same danger; but Orpheus bested the nymphs in a musical contest, with the result that the Sirens in despair threw themselves into the sea and were changed into rocks. If this interpretation be correct, then this painting is an example of continuous narration and the second Siren (on the right) is depicted at two different moments, the first as singing, the second as falling into the sea.

While this vase decoration consists principally of red figures on a black ground, it contains touches of other colors, notably the purple in the rigging and the brown inner markings. The vase is just under fourteen inches in height, and with its two reeded handles is a perfect specimen of its kind.

FRANK RUTTER

Vivid Coloring Prevails in Uganda

UGANDA has been described as the 'pearl of Africa,' frequently but meptly. Indeed, few of the conventional figures of approbation by which the professional rhapsodist sets a quality mark on objects of natural beauty could be less appropriately applied to the country than the symbol of the dimly luminous, faintly tinted pearl. The Protectorate has only afforded the broadest contrasts in types of scenery, but its landscape is usually vividly coloured, and even when the temperature remains moderate the sunlight is tropical in its hard clarity. Uganda's beauty is, however, admirable in so many dissimilar facets that it would be impossible to coin a phrase epitomizing its attractions. An impressive anthology of the clichés which empurple narratives of travel might be applied to Uganda in all seriousness, and these jaded descriptions would regain animation from their subjects: lakes of sapphire and turquoise; the translucent snows of majestic peaks; the turbulent majesty of the Nile flood; the lure of distance; the mystery and savagery of forests; green avenues and flowery vistas. In addition there would always be a freshness, an unusual element which would bring back into currency in the observer's mind the *semper aliquid novi* of the oldest slogan capable of attracting travellers to Africa.

To the amateur of first impressions there is matter for real regret in the circumstance that the improvements in transport in east Africa now make it more convenient to the majority of new-comers to arrive in the Protectorate by train than to make the voyage across Lake Victoria between Kisumu and Entebbe. While this latter route was the main line of approach to Uganda, the ship arrived off Entebbe shortly before dawn, and a more agreeable introduction to the country could not easily be devised. Across sparkling water, tinted by the rising sun but breaking white against the short mole, the park-like shore rises steeply, at some places in red cliffs with crescent beaches of white sand at their foot. On the hill-side the bluebell sheen of pacarandas is discernible and the red roofs of Government buildings. The prevailing colour is green, from the misted emerald of the grass on the lawns and golf-course to the post-Impressionistic hatching of the banana-gardens. The view is little altered today, but the boat does not arrive until late in the morning, when the air is languid and the sun approaching the vertical—a time when landscape loses perspective and is deadened.

The first glimpse of Uganda obtainable by the traveller over the railway system will probably be of Mount Elgon—also in the early morning—and then Tororo Rock raises its paraboloid outline high above the surrounding plain. Mount Elgon will probably fall short of expectations on first sight, as the massed solidity and uniform colouring of the mountain and the absence of out-flung peaks or snow makes it appear less high than its 14,000-odd feet. Again, its higher slopes are usually masked by a thick curtain of cloud. On the other hand, it might be contended that Elgon is more worthy of remaining a scheduled 'sight' for railway passengers than Mounts Kilimanjaro and Kenya, since it seldom fails to be visible, while they are often hidden. Mount Elgon richly repays a separate visit, when the gradual ascent of its slopes will bring appreciation of its real beauty.—From "Uganda," by H. B. THOMAS, O. B. E. and ROBERT SCOTT. (Published by Oxford University Press, London, 1935, by permission of the Government of the Uganda Protectorate.)

Florence Nightingale Looks Towards a Career

FLORENCE was a reflective child, and at an early age she became the chosen companion of her father. With his encouragement she read widely, and she learned from him about such subjects as the great Reform Bill, the abolition of slavery, the conditions of poor-law relief, the disabilities of the Catholics, Lord Shaftesbury's agitation for factory legislation, the revolutionary movement in Italy, the rise of Louis Philippe, etc. . . .

Life for Florence consisted of more than study and discussion of social and political movements with her father. Mrs. Nightingale loved company, and the house was rarely without visitors, often from among Mrs. Nightingale's nine brothers and sisters, frequently from among the most distinguished figures in politics and society. But while Mrs. Nightingale was fond of the social round, she did not neglect her responsibilities as the squire's wife. She played Lady Bountiful to the villagers, and Florence and Parthenope were taught that it was their bounden duty to help the poor. Florence at least entered with enthusiasm into the work of visiting the sick and distributing luxuries to tempt the invalids. . . .

She liked to spend long hours by herself, and her secretiveness and love of seclusion caused her mother some anxiety. Mrs. Nightingale found her elder daughter easy to understand. Parthenope took lessons seriously, but not too seriously; excelled in drawing and other lady-like accomplishments; entered into all the activities of Lea Hurst or Embley Park; and did not question the fortunate state to which she had been called. She would, her mother felt assured, make a sensible marriage in due course and be an excellent helpmate to her husband.

Florence, on the other hand, was dissatisfied and discontented. . . . She engaged in endless self-examination, and the life which Parthenope found so complete seemed to Florence to be a boring existence. She had a clear and analytical mind, and she wanted to use it. She felt that human beings had responsibilities which were appreciated neither by her mother nor her sister. Sometimes she had dreams of achieving social success, but she knew that the round which satisfied other girls of her class would not give her permanent happiness, even if such dreams were not actually sinful. She had the ambition to accomplish some useful work in the world, and in those days practically the only career for a young lady of position lay in marriage. And marriage, Florence decided, would never be enough for her.

Her father was her confidant up to a point only. Mr. Nightingale agreed in theory that women should take a full share in the work of the world, but he never got beyond theory, and Florence realised that he was a weak guide when it came to practice. What she could do in the world she was as yet uncertain, but she knew that in some way she must serve humanity. Her early aspirations to devote herself to the service of mankind had a religious origin, and she always remained a deeply religious woman, finding a constant strength in prayer.—From "Florence Nightingale," by D. LAMMOND. (London: Duckworth.)

The Double Fire

FIRE enough the woodlands were
And then the sunset came,
If any wind had chanced to stir
They must have burst to flame.

But no wind stirred, no fire awoke,
No brand dropped from the sky,
I held my breath for fear the oak
Might kindle at my sigh.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Progress, the Law of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer of Proverbs said, "Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go: keep her; for she is thy life." This wise man saw clearly that one who opens his mind to progress through right—spiritual—instruction, gains not wisdom alone, but life itself. Manifestly, the type of instruction by which an understanding of Life, God, is to be attained is not predicated upon a material or mortal sense of things. Realizing that that which is spiritual is Godlike, one sees that true knowledge, or spiritual understanding, emanates from God, the one infinite divine intelligence, or Mind. Thus, progress is the everlasting result of continuous right thinking, or reflecting that Mind which is God.

The Scriptures tell us that God made man in His likeness and gave man dominion over all the earth. But is this the status of mankind? Does humanity reflect infinite intelligence in all its affairs, and are the hosts of things cognized by the material senses in subjection to mankind? No, indeed! Rather do the material senses govern the so-called material man. Thus he finds himself subject to the retrogressive action of ignorance, fear, sin, sickness, disease, and death. Being the antipodes of intelligence, courage, and progress, the enigmatical hypotheses of mortal mind are no part of infinite Mind, God, and have their supposititious existence in the realm of matter. And because matter is an effect of erroneous mortal mind, which has neither wisdom, intelligence, nor power, matter is not to be feared or reverenced.

True progress in Christian Science is made through the understanding of God as infinite Life, Truth, and Love, and of man's perfection as His faithful expression or image. This understanding exposes the unreality of evil and matter, and conforms to the teachings of the master Christian, Christ Jesus. Praying for the benefit of all mankind, he said: "Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee: as thou hast given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him. And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (John 17: 1, 2, 3). Thus Jesus evoked understandingly and without equivocation the unfailing law of God, which governs the universe, and pointed the way to divine harmony. Through understanding their unreality, he overcame all the evils of materiality. He proved the established coexistence of God and man, so that all who truly desire to be healed may grow Spiritward by following his unprecedented example.

Mary Baker Eddy was so spiritually minded that when the revelation of the power of infinite Truth illumined her waiting consciousness she was healed of the effects of what had been declared a fatal injury, and she resolved to share her discovery with a world hungering and thirsting for spiritual sustenance. In following divine guidance Mrs. Eddy became the Founder of the Christian Science movement and the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which contains the final revelation of Truth. Of her preparation for this great work she has said (Science and Health, p. 107), "God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing;" and, "This apodictical Principle points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.'" Here we may observe orderly, consistent, and inspired unfoldment. Faithful and alone in her exalted mission, Mrs. Eddy carried the burden of ridicule and ostracism, even while she made glorious advancement in her work, gradually disseminating the good news of "scientific mental healing."

The student of Christian Science counts it a joy to follow in the footsteps of the Master, and to heed the loving counsel and admonition contained in Mrs. Eddy's writings. But more than outward obedience determines the measure of his progress. He realizes that proportionately as he advances toward the spiritual goal of pure Christlikeness, as he strives to emulate the works of Jesus in healing the sick, the sorrowing, the dying—in fact, overcoming all the limitations of material sense—he is helping to restore primitive Christianity, and bringing into consciousness that progress which can never be hindered by the erroneous laws of matter. Indeed, true progress is supported by right desires, spiritual understanding, and the demonstration of God's unchanging law.

Under the marginal heading, "Profession and proof," on page 233 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy epitomizes the method of advancement to be followed by every sincere seeker for Truth. She says: "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Fortschritt, das Gesetz Gottes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN Sprüchen Salomos lesen wir: „Fasse die Zucht, laß nicht davon; bewahre sie, denn sie ist dein Leben". Der weise Verfasser sah klar, daß jemand, der durch rechte, d.h. geistige Unterweisung seinen Sinn dem Fortschritt öffnet, nicht nur Weisheit findet, sondern das Leben selber. Offenbar beruht die Art der Unterweisung, durch die man das Leben, Gott, verstehen lernt, nicht auf einem materiellen oder sterblichen Sinn der Dinge. Erkennt man, daß das, was geistig ist, gottähnlich ist, so sieht man, daß wahres Wissen oder geistiges Verständnis von Gott, der einen unendlichen göttlichen Intelligenz oder dem Gemüt ausgeht. Demnach ist Fortschritt ewig das Ergebnis immerwährenden rechten Denkens oder Widerspiegelns des Gemüts, das Gott ist.

Die Heilige Schrift sagt uns, daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Ebenbild schuf und ihm Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gab. Ist denn das aber der Zustand der Menschheit? Spiegelt die Menschheit unendliche Intelligenz in allen ihren Angelegenheiten wider, und sind die zahllosen Dinge, die die materiellen Sinne wahrnehmen, der Menschheit untertan? Ganz gewiß nicht! Vielmehr beherrschen die materiellen Sinne den sogenannten materiellen Menschen. Demnach findet er, daß er dem rückschrittlichen Wirken von Unwissenheit, Furcht, Sünde, Krankheit, Leiden und Tod unterworfen ist. Da die rätselhaften Voraussetzungen des sterblichen Gemüts das Gegenteil der Intelligenz, des Muts und des Fortschritts sind, sind sie kein Teil des unendlichen Gemüts, Gottes, und haben ihr vermeintliches Dasein im Reich der Materie. Und weil die Materie eine Wirkung des irrigen sterblichen Gemüts ist, das weder Weisheit, Intelligenz noch Macht hat, braucht man die Materie weder zu fürchten noch zu verehren.

Wahren Fortschritt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft macht man dadurch, daß man Gott als das unendliche Leben, die unendliche Wahrheit und die unendliche Liebe und des Menschen Vollkommenheit als Gottes wahrheitsgetreue Offenbarwerdung oder Widerspiegelung versteht. Dieses Verständnis stellt die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen und der Materie bloß und stimmt mit den Lehren des Meisterchristen Christus Jesus überein. In seinem Gebet zum Wohl der ganzen Menschheit sagte er: „Vater, die Stunde ist da, daß du deinen Sohn verklärest, auf daß dich dein Sohn auch verkläre; gleichwie du ihm Macht hast gegeben über alles Fleisch, auf daß er das ewige Leben gebe allen, die du ihm gegeben hast. Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen" (Joh. 17, 1. 2. 3). So rief Jesus verständnisvoll und unzweideutig das das Weltall regierende unfehlbare Gesetz Gottes an und wies den Weg zur göttlichen Harmonie. Er überwand alle materiellen Übel dadurch, daß er ihre Unwirklichkeit verstand. Er bewies, daß Gott und der Mensch zugleich bestehen, so daß alle, die wahrhaft wünschen, geheilt zu werden, geistig wachsen können, wenn sie seinem beispiellosen Vorbild nachfolgen.

Mary Baker Eddy war so geistig gesinnt, daß sie, als die Offenbarung der Macht der unendlichen Wahrheit ihr wartendes Bewußtsein erleuchtete, von den Folgen einer für tödlich erklärten Verletzung geheilt wurde, und sie beschloß, ihre Entdeckung mit einer nach geistiger Nahrung hungernden und dürstenden Welt zu teilen. Der göttlichen Führung folgend, wurde Mrs. Eddy die Gründerin der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Bewegung und die Verfasserin des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuches „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", das die endgültige Offenbarung der Wahrheit enthält. Über ihre Vorbereitung für dieses große Werk schreibt sie (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 107): „Gott hatte mich viele Jahre hindurch gnädig für die Empfängnis dieser endgültigen Offenbarung des absoluten göttlichen Prinzips wissenschaftlich mentalen Heilens vorbereitet", und: „Dieses unwiderlegliche Prinzip weist auf die Offenbarung des Immanuel, ‚Gott mit uns', hin, auf die unumschränkte Immergegenwärtigkeit, welche die Menschenkinder von jedem Übel befreit, das ‚unseres Fleisches Erbteil' ist". Hier können wir geordnete, folgerichtige und erleuchtete Entfaltung beobachten. Ihrer erhabenen Bestimmung treu und alleinstehend trug Mrs. Eddy die Last der Verspottung und des Verrufs, selbst als sie herrlichen Fortschritt in ihrer Arbeit machte und die frohe Kunde des „wissenschaftlich mentalen Heilens" allmählich verbreitete.

Dem Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft bereitet es Freude, in den Fußtapfen des Meisters zu wandeln und den liebevollen Rat und die Ermahnung in Mrs. Eddys Schriften zu beherzigen. Aber äußerlicher Gehorsam allein bestimmt nicht das Maß seines Fortschritts. Er erkennt, daß er in dem Verhältnis, wie er sich dem geistigen Ziel reiner Christusähnlichkeit nähert, wie er sich bemüht, den Werken Jesu im Heilen der Kranken, der Leidtragenden, der Sterbenden—ja, im Überwinden aller Begrenzungen des materiellen Sinnes—nachzueifern, dazu beiträgt, das Urchristentum wiederherzustellen und jenen Fortschritt zum Bewußtsein zu bringen, den die irrigen Gesetze der Materie nie hindern können. Ja, wahrer Fortschritt wird durch rechte Wünsche, geistiges Verständnis und durch den Beweis von Gottes unveränderlichem Gesetz unterstützt.

Unter der Randüberschrift „Bekenntnis und Beweis" auf Seite 233 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit faßt Mrs. Eddy den von jedem aufrichtigen Sucher nach der Wahrheit zu befolgenden Vorgang des Fortschritts kurz zusammen. Sie schreibt: „Jeder Tag fordert von uns höhere Beweise, nicht nur Bekenntnisse der christlichen Kraft. Diese Beweise bestehen einzig in der Zerstörung von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod durch die Kraft des Geistes, und zwar in der Weise, wie Jesus sie zerstörte. Dies ist ein Element des Fortschritts, und Fortschritt ist das Gesetz Gottes, dessen Gesetz nur das von uns fordert, was wir gewißlich erfüllen können".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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Terrymen Need Third Starting Series Pitcher

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Kept idle yesterday in Philadelphia by rain, the New York Giants looked ahead to the coming World Series and planned the attack and defense they would throw against the Yankees. The Giants still haven't completed the clinching of the National League pennant, but as they faced the Phillies in a doubleheader today they needed only two more games to eliminate any mathematical chance of being caught by the second-place Cardinals.

Success or failure for the Giants in the classic will depend on their pitching. Carl Hubbell, of course, will be Bill Terry's ace and starter, and if the left-hander's screwball stops the heavy Yankee batters the Polo Grounders have a good chance. Fred Fitzsimmons will undoubtedly get the second-game assignment. He will give the Yanks more than one anxious moment.

A Third Starter

However, what Terry will do for pitching after "Hub" and "Fitz" have taken their turns, no one seems to know. He has Frank Gabler, Hal Schumacher and Al Smith to choose from, but not one of these three gentlemen has shown enough of late to warrant serious consideration in the series. Gabler is probably the best of the trio, and Frank has looked decidedly unsteady in recent starts.

If Schumacher could return to his 1935 form, Terry's problem would be solved. Perhaps a long rest before the start of the series will put "Prince Hal" in shape to follow Fitzsimmons.

There is a growing suspicion that the Giants will work Hubbell again in the third game if Terry isn't satisfied with his third starter. Carl pitches better baseball when worked regularly, and with a long rest period coming at the close of the classic, he can labor overtime and not hamper his future effectiveness.

Another problem that is confronting Terry concerns center field. Jimmy Ripple, a left-handed batter, played that position during most of the club's climb from fifth to first place. Jimmy is a consistent hitter, although not a long one. Recently, however, big Hank Leiber replaced Ripple in a game against the Dodgers and gave a great exhibition of long-distance batting.

Ripple or Leiber?

The question is, Should Terry string along with Ripple, who will probably outhit Leiber 20 points, or should he take a chance that Hank will be in a hitting streak and wreck the Yankee pitching with long drives to the fences? Leiber is an ideal clean-up batter when he is hitting, but frequently he is bothered with prolonged slumps. Ripple, although more consistent than Hank, cannot compare as a run producer.

Meanwhile, the Cardinals bounced back into second place in the National League standing yesterday by winning the series final from the Cubs, 5 to 4. The victory left the Gashouse Gang six full games behind the Giants and one-half game in front of the Cubs.

A wild throw by Billy Herman in the ninth inning, on a double-play ball, handed the Cardinals their winning run. Runners were on first and second when Ripper Collins grounded to Jurges, who threw to Herman for a forceout. But in trying for the second man, Billy threw wild past first base and Leo Durocher came home with the deciding run. Dizzy Dean stopped a Chicago rally in the last of the ninth.

With Fred Frankhouse on the mound, the Dodgers defeated the Bees yesterday, 7 to 1. The Bees, incidentally, have lost Wally Berger for the remainder of the season. The big outfielder was struck by a pitched ball in one of Sunday's games with the Phillies.

England's No. 1

Lee Orr, Washington State sophomore, competed for the British Empire in the Olympics. He took fifth in the 200-meter dash, so now he ranks as England's No. 1 sprinter and the third best furlong runner in the United States.

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Greentree Rides Without Changes

NEW PORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The tournament committee of the United States Polo Association announced today the Greentree quartet, representing the United States in the cup of the Americas series against Argentina, would ride without substitutions against the South Americans in the second match to be played tomorrow at Meadow Brook, L. I.

The committee of five was asked for a decision today by John Hay Whitney, captain and back of the Greentree team which was trounced 21 to 9 in the opening match played Sunday. For the last two days it was reported Greentree was considering substituting Stewart Iglehart at No. 1 for G. H. (Pete) Bostwick and Winston F. C. Guest at back in place of Whitney.

"As I understand the agreement under which the Cup of Americas is being played an arrangement was entered into between the United States Polo association and the Argentine Polo association whereby the winner of the United States open championship would meet the Argentine Olympic team in the series,' Whitney wrote in a letter addressed to Bobby Strawbridge Jr., chairman of the United States association.

"Since Greentree won the open," Whitney's letter read, "I had presumed they would play as Greentree in this series. However, since it was determined that the team should be known as the United States the implication here is that the team so named should be a representative one.

"The first game having been played and decisively lost by the team once known as Greentree, the question arises as the series must now be regarded by the public as between the two countries as to whether a change should be made in order to improve the United States side.

Howard Creel Wins Left-Handed Medal

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22 (AP)—Displaying none of the traditional erratic tendencies of southpaws, Howard Creel of Pueblo, Colo., added an afternoon 70, one under par, to his morning par 71 to win medal honors in the 36-hole qualifying round of the first national left-handed golfers' tournament.

Creel, whose reputation as the country's leading left - handed amateur made him a favorite from the start in the tournament, shot two birdies and 14 pars in his morning round.

Playing steady golf to add further proof to the falsity of the erratic tradition, Spencer Brainard of New Haven, Conn., the New England champion, put together two 76s for a total of 152 against Creel's 141.

An unheralded golfer from Winchester, Ky., Dr. W. J. Winburn, inserted himself into the competitive picture with 76-79 for a total of 155.

From Creel's 141, the field stretched out in back of him as far as the 211 of Omar Davidson of Detroit. Even at that, Davidson was far from erratic. He shot 111 on the first 18 and 100 on the second.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Appling, W. Sox	133	509	107	194	.381
P. Waner, P'tes.	143	564	105	212	.376
Averill, Indians	145	587	128	220	.375
Phelps, Dodgers	109	292	34	108	.370
Dickey, Yanks	107	414	97	149	.360
Medwick, Cards	149	611	111	214	.350

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	57	.609
St. Louis	84	64	.568
Chicago	84	65	.564
Pittsburgh	83	67	.553
Cincinnati	71	77	.480
Boston	67	79	.459
Brooklyn	63	84	.429
Philadelphia	50	97	.340

Results Sept. 21

St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 7, Boston 1.
New York at Philadelphia, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Baltimore Evens Series

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Baltimore Orioles squared accounts with the Buffalo Bisons at two victories apiece in the final International League playoff series last night by batting out an 8-to-6 victory in the fourth contest.

Foreign Training Camps

Four major league teams will train in foreign camps next spring—the Philadelphia Athletics in Mexico City, the Cincinnati Reds in Puerto Rico, and the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants in Havana.

U.S. Seniors Hold Slight Lead in Triangular Golf

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States seniors held a slight lead on their British and Canadian rivals at the conclusion of the six-somes matches in the annual seniors international triangular tournament, which started at the National golf links of America yesterday.

When the six teams representing the countries finished playing, the Americans had a total of 8½ points to their credit as against 6½ for Great Britain and 3 for the Canadians, who were crippled by the absence of the veteran star, George S. Lyons.

To three former winners of the U. S. seniors' crown, Christopher W. Deibel of Youngstown, Ohio; Raleigh W. Lee of Columbus, Ohio, and Findley S. Douglas of the home club went chief credit for the lead that the Americans hold. Deibel, champion in 1935, and Lee, victor four years ago, paired together to take points from the No. 1 British and Canadian teams.

Deibel and Lee defeated H. E. Taylor of the Royal Mid Surrey club, 68-year-old British star, and A. R. Aitken of Cooden Beach, 4 and 3, and R. M. Gray and R. C. Smith, the Canadians, 3 and 2. The U. S. pair went out in 42 to be 3 up on the British team and only 1 down to the Canadians. They came home in 40 to add one more hole to their lead on the British team and to catch the Canadians, who required 44 strokes coming home.

Douglas, who is also one of the early national amateur champions, paired with W. R. Tuckerman of Washington, D. C., to win two more points for America. The pair had an 83 to beat Col. H. W. Boyd of Portmarinock and Maj. P. C. Burton of Bramshot, the British pair, 3 and 2, and J. I. Rankin and E. A. MacNutt, the Canadian pair, 2 and 1.

Robert N. Smith of Oakmont and C. H. Jennings of La Goree, also former winners of the U. S. seniors' crown, were other double winners. They beat W. Parkinson and Dr. H. Holt of England, 2 and 1, and G. L. Robinson and J. W. Thomas of Canada, 7 and 6. The Americans had an 81, coming home in 39, the best score made on either nine holes.

Perry and Budge Reach Third Round

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry of England and J. Donald Budge of Oakland, co-favorites to reach the singles final of the Pacific southwest tennis championships, advanced to the third round yesterday.

Perry defeated Louis Wetherell of Santa Ana, Calif., national public parks titleholder, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4. Budge, the No. 1 man in America, defeated Frank Stewart, U. C. L. A. team captain, by scores of 6—3, 6—1.

Two Frenchmen survived second-round skirmishes. Jacques Brugnon, Davis Cup veteran, defeated Nelson McInnich of Kansas City, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1, while Yvon Tetra was conquering 18-year-old Bernie Coughlan of Santa Monica, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Alice Marble, the new American women's singles champion, defeated Jane Stanton, Los Angeles junior, 6—2, 6—2, in a second-round match.

In other matches, Frank Shields, Hollywood, defeated John Law, Pasadena, 9—7, 6—3; Frankie Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 3—6, 6—0, 6—2; Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Charles Carr, Los Angeles, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4; John McDiarmid, Chicago, defeated Owen Anderson, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; John Murio, San Francisco, defeated Gene Mako, Glendale, by default.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	98	49	.667
Detroit	81	68	.558
Chicago	78	69	.531
Washington	78	70	.527
Cleveland	76	72	.514
Boston	73	76	.490
St. Louis	55	90	.379
Philadelphia	51	96	.347

Results Sept. 21

No games scheduled.

Chicago Bears Lead

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The burly Chicago Bears are leading the National Pro Football League for offensive honors by gaining 277 yards and scoring 30 points in their first game. Runner-up honors in this phase of the gridiron game go to the Green Bay Packers, who have a total of 543 yards gained, but their average for two games is 276 yards. The Pittsburgh Pirates retained defensive honors in the second week of the league season by holding their opponents to 121 yards and scoreless.

Big Ten Football Season Opens With Six Contests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Minnesota claims a double spotlight as the Big Ten football campaign opens with six games Saturday. First, the Gophers are in quest of a third consecutive conference crown, undefeated, and a third national title; second, while rivals are in warm-up games, Coach Bernie Bierman is taking his boys to Seattle, Wash., for a formidable intersectional contest with Washington.

Ohio State, tied with Minnesota for the title last year and second the year before, yields the spotlight completely this week end, though it promises to seek central attention on Saturdays to come. The Buckeyes see their first test in an intersectional game, New York University visiting Columbus a week hence.

Purdue, with season prospects shadowed by a mishap in training quarters, will see how it can get along minus several stars in a game at La Fayette, Ind., receiving Ohio university from Athens, Ohio. Leadership to replace Jay Berwanger will be scouted by Chicago fans when Lawrence College of Appleton, Wis., appears on the Midway.

Three Are Idle

Other games involve Iowa City, Iowa; Wisconsin and South Dakota State at Madison, Wis., and Illinois with De Paul of Chicago, the latter visiting Champaign, Ill. Northwestern, which entertains first-division hopes, and Michigan and Indiana are among the idle this Saturday.

Seven holes were left in the Gopher eleven by the graduation of stars, but Coach Bierman, on the way to Washington with his squad, is figuring on a veteran combination against the Huskies. First, because the promising sophomores have not practiced sufficiently to master team play; second, because the game is too important to risk trying them out, and, third, Washington presents a veteran lineup with title aspirations. Halfback assignments are likely to show Clarence Thompson or Andy Uram preferred at left, and Co-Capt. Julius Alfonse at right. Fullback may be Whitman Rork, understudy to the all-America Sheldon Biese, if he is in condition.

This is a fast and versatile backfield, which should go places under the direction of a skilled quarterback. Here is the big question mark—quarterback. The star pilots, Seidel and LeVoir, are gone. The three reserves, Charles Wilkinson, Samuel Hunt and Harvey Ring, are reliable but not brilliant, and they may make way for a sophomore, Harry Struthers. The Gophers are well fortified at ends, with the promising juniors, Ray King and Dwight Reed, backed up by half a dozen candidates almost as good. The rest of the line is of uncertain caliber. The veteran tackles, guards and centers whose power and experience made the Gophers invincible for two years, are gone. The Washington game may show what Coach Bierman can do to fill this gap.

Purdue Should be Rugged

Purdue should have a rugged and experienced squad ready for Ohio University, despite the loss of five candidates in an explosion which took Carl Dahlbeck, senior regular guard, and Tom McGannon, junior left halfback, in fatalities. Coach Noble Kizer may build his attack around Cecil Isbell, who as a sophomore last season punted, passed and ran to Big Ten fame for the Boilermakers. John Drake, speedy fullback, is with him. At quarterback the favored is now Cody Isbell, who started last season at center, shifted to guard, and finished at end. Fred Stalcup, former quarter, is now at halfback. Purdue followers are watching the development of William Vergane, 210-pound, 6-foot 5-inch end, as a mate for Don Howell. The Boilermakers expect a strenuous test from the Ohio eleven, which marched through last season undefeated.

Coach Clark Shaughnessy has one of the toughest problems in the conference at Chicago. The squad is small, scarcely more than 40, and it lacks the outstanding individual star like Berwanger, who can save a small squad. The Maroons may turn out a good first team, but replacements will be scarce. This first team may be piloted by Omar Pareed, flashy runner and pass thrower, from a halfback post, with William Lehnhardt as a powerful line smasher and punting fullback, and Warren Skoning as a nimble alternate. Solly Sherman is a likely sophomore back.

The line presents a veteran midsection in Co-Capt. Sam Whiteside at center, and Clarence Wright and Co-Capt. Prescott Jordan at guards. There are veterans for tackles and ends, but they are not outstanding. The Maroons are fortunate in getting their opening workout against Lawrence, which does not rate as equal to Big Ten competition, though it lost only one game last season.

Oze Simmons, with a greased-lightning reputation in open field running, overshadows the entire team at Iowa. Coach Ossie Solem is cultivating Simmons in the arts of pass throwing and punting, so the opposition can be kept guessing long enough for Simmons to get started down the field. When he does nothing but run, and this in one path, tacklers learn how to stop him. He developed a passing technique last season, bulletlike in accuracy, but too hard to handle. Simmons will be depended on more than ever, due to the graduation of Dick Crayne, leader, blocker, kicker, and fast runner.

Have Fine Ends

The Hawkeyes have fine ends, led by Robert Lannon and Homer Harris, veteran tackles in Floyd DeHeer and Corny Walker, but need some faster guards, reserves all along the line, and some able kickers and blockers. Carleton of Minnesota is not formidable opposition for the first game.

Wisconsin entertains new hope with a new coach, Harry Stuhldreher; but realizes he has a long task in building a team of Big Ten caliber largely from sophomores. They view the first game with South Dakota State of Brookings, S. D., with misgivings in view of the 13-to-6 defeat received from this so-called minor opponent in last season's opener.

Coach Stuhldreher's squad is the second smallest in the conference. Two sophomore quarterbacks threaten the position of the veteran Elvin Windward. They are Kenneth Bellile and Vincent Gavre, with the former favored at present. A pair of new halfbacks, Bronko Malesivich and Roy Bellin, are leading prospects, though Clarence Tommerson and Edward Mitiak, veterans, are holding up well. The best candidate for fullback, Herbert Paul and Lowell Schoengarth, are both sophomores. They may replace Eddie Jankowski. In the line the Badgers have good ends, but the other positions are in doubt.

Illinois promises a heavier team than it has displayed in several years, with hopes of abandoning the flea-flicker attack which worked splendidly against some teams and flopped against others. Coach R. C. Zuppke has found more weight for the line, and new talent for the backfield, with Leo Stasics doing some brilliant touchdown running and Jay Wardley punting long distances. Ken Nelson, shifted from end to quarterback, may replace Wilt Henry. Lowell Spurgeon, star halfback, is proving as fast as ever. The Illini will be surprised if they get more than a good workout from De Paul, though the latter stands well in its normal circuit.

Maranville's Playing Days End in Scranton

SCRANTON, Penna., Sept. 22 (AP)—"The Rabbit"—his playing antics thrilled thousands for nearly a quarter of a century in the big leagues—hung up his glove today with "no regrets."

Walter Maranville, one of the most colorful figures the game has ever produced, announced his retirement as a player at the end of a season which catapulted him into prominence as a successful manager.

WINGBACKS

A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

by TINY THORNHILL

Here's What Coach Tiny Thornhill of Stanford Means by Expert Blocking Being Essential to Success in Any Football System . . . That's Tiny Himself With the Ball. He Played for Pop Warner at Pittsburgh

(Second in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.)

FREQUENT criticism is heard that the double wingback style of offense does not click at some time or another when it is most vitally necessary.

Actually, this criticism should apply to any and all so-called systems or types of play. In theory, any of the standardized or popular methods of advancing the ball are foolproof. If every player handles his assignment perfectly, there is no apparent reason why the ball should not advance.

To theorize on the blackboard is one thing, but the execution of the play on the field is something else again.

One of the reasons why the double wingback offense does not click at times is the failure to get the interference out.

It is almost necessary to have played this style of football to really make it function from a coaching standpoint. There are exceptions to the rule, of course, but such cases have been few and far between.

There are certain steps used by the linemen and backfield men which make it click. Necessarily, anyone who through actual play has learned the fundamentals of the style of play popularized by Glenn Scobey Warner should in most cases be better fitted to teach it than those who have acquired their knowledge through coaching schools or by observation.

Any system or type of play is good so long as you win games.

(Tomorrow: Warner Pioneered in Trickery At Carlisle.)

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The 1936 United States Amateur Golf Championship

THERE are several reasons why the 1936 amateur golf championship tournament of the United States should long be remembered by the golfing fraternity and go down in history as one of the most notable held up to this time. From the very start it was a wide-open affair. The semifinal round was played under conditions which had never before prevailed in one of these championships. The final round featured a stymie which will probably be the most telling argument for the abolishing of that much-talked-about feature of play, and it also saw John Fischer, a young law student at the University of Cincinnati, defeat Jock McLean of Glasgow, Scotland, in one of the greatest finishes ever known to championship golf play.

Courtesy U. S. G. A.
The Havemeyer Cup

Fischer Worthy Champion

While Fischer was not one of the favorites to win the championship surrendered by W. Lawson Little Jr., he is certainly worthy of holding the title. His playing during the entire tournament was of a very high order, and among those who who fell before him were Chick Evans, the former champion, and John Goodman, the player generally picked to win the title. And with Chick Evans saying that Fischer plays the soundest game with wood and iron of any of the younger players, one need not express any surprise over his success at Garden City. No greater exhibition of courage could be shown than that which he displayed in the last three holes of the final round, when he came from behind to tie and win with three successive birdies. In only two of the eight matches he played was he carried to the home hole. The Havemeyer Cup is indeed in championship hands.

Playing in the Rain

It is to be hoped that the United States Golf association will never again subject the players to such conditions as prevailed when the semifinal round was played. Just because it has been the custom to play golf no matter what the weather conditions may be does not seem to me to justify continuing such a policy. It may be true that it is as fair for one golfer as another; but it is certain that no golfer can play his best when the rain is falling in torrents and the wind is blowing some 50 miles an hour, as was the case last Friday. Then, again, it is hardly to be expected that much of a gallery will turn out under such conditions, and that means that not much revenue will be taken in by the United States Golf Association. The benefits of a postponement to be gained by the players and spectators would certainly more than offset any inconvenience caused by adding a day or two to the playing time.

The Stymie Due to Go

When Fischer laid McLean a stymie at the thirty-fourth hole, he undoubtedly did more to bring about the end of that feature of the game than any other player has ever done. The U. S. G. A. had been conducting a canvass of the players regarding the retention of the stymie, and it is reported that some 90 per cent were in favor of throwing it out. While Fischer's stymie did not really decide the match, it focused attention to the play at a time when it could be of the most assistance to those in favor of abolishing it, and, unless I am mistaken, it will be the blow that will result in the U. S. G. A. following the example set by the Massachusetts Golf Association, the Western Golf Association and several other organizations which have already banned it.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

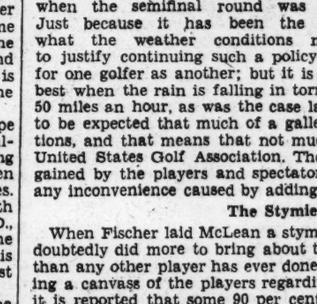
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 22, 1936

Problem No. 1863

By J. J. Smith

Black 12 Pieces



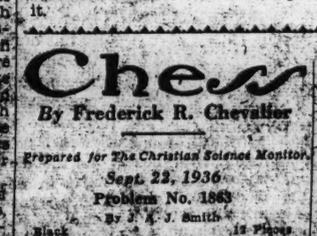
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, ex aequo, British Chess Magazine) January-June, 1936)

Problem No. 1864

By C. E. Kipping

Black 4 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, January-June, 1936, British Chess Magazine)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1861. R-QKt6

No. 1862.

1.	Kt-Kt7	K-Q4
2.	Q-K3	
1.	——	K-B4
2.	Q-Q4	
1.	——	K-B3
2.	Kt-B5	

End-Game No. 322. White wins: 1 R-KKt, K-K; 2 R-Kt8ch, Kt-B; 3 RxKtch, KxR; 4 R-Kt2, K-K; 5 R-Kt8ch, K-Q2; 6 B-B5ch, P-K3; 7 BxPch, Resigns. Black must lose the Q.

End-Game

In this position White is able to win with surprising quickness. White's third move is the unexpected one, and it is devastating. From Kramer-Ruster, Altheide, 1926.

End-Game No. 322

Black 13 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Chess Olympiad, held at Munich during August, had teams representing 21 countries: Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, France, Latvia, Norway, Lithuania, Finland, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Iceland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Estonia, Italy, Switzerland, Poland and Germany. Each team consisted of eight players. In first place finished Hungary, with Poland second and Germany third.

The current Chess Reporter describes an interesting shortwave radio match between Hollywood, Calif., and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Two games were played, with two players consulting at each board. In the first Griffith and MacMahon of Hollywood lost the white side of a Ruy Lopez to Sergeant Huth and Marconel of Hawaii. In the second, Johnson and Chern of Hollywood won the black side of an Evans Gambit from Suarels and Roberts of Hawaii. The match lasted six hours.

Fine, Fichs, and Snevoidsen, the Danish champion, are taking part in a tournament at Oslo, Norway. The other players are Norwegian experts. Details of the results are not yet available.

The Evans Gambit is practically extinct so far as master chess is concerned; but it does crop up occasionally, especially among the older players. The game below was played in the recent New York championship held at Manhattan. Mr. Helms, who finished third for second, is a fixture in American chess, having edited the chess column of the Brooklyn Eagle for the past 30-odd years, in addition to running the American Chess Bulletin, and handling the publicity for every important international chess tournament held in this country for the past quarter century.

Evans Gambit

White	Carter	Helms	Carter
	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 Kt-B5	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 BxB	PxB
3 B-B4	B-B4	20 PxKt	KtxP
4 P-Q4	BxP	21 Kt-Q4ch	K-B
5 P-B3	B-R4	22 R-Kt1	R-Q
6 Castles	P-Q3	23 P-B	BPxP
7 P-Q5	PxP	24 R-Kt2	B-B
8 KtxP (a)	Kt-K4	25 R-Q2	P-R4
9 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3	26 P-Kt3	P-R5
10 P-KR3	P-QR3	27 KtxP	PxPch
11 B-K3	P-QR4	28 KxP	RxR
12 P-QR4	B-Q2	29 QxR	R-R2
13 P-KB4	QKt-K2	30 Kt-Kt6	R-R4
14 Kt-Q2	P-Kt4	31 K-Kt4	P-Kt3
15 K-R2	Q-Kt3	32 R-K6	K-Kt2
16 R-QKt	P-Kt5	33 QxPch	Resigns
17 Kt-B4	Q-B2		

(a) More common is 8 PxP, but the text is strong and leads to interesting play.

Nine Teams in Semifinal Play

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22 (AP)—Nine teams remained in the running for the national sandlot title in the American Baseball Congress tournament last night, following elimination of four aggregations. Springhurst, Ind. defeated Kentucky Distillers, 4 to 3, in 10 innings, eliminating the local team. Also eliminated were Campbell & Summerhayes, Louisville, which bowed to Springfield, Ohio, 18 to 8; Hannibal, Mo., which lost to Birmingham, Ala., 14 to 8, and Faulkton, S. D., which lost to New York city, 7 to 5. Trenton, N. J., defeated Elizabeth, N. J., 13 to 5. This was Elizabeth's first defeat, however. Two setbacks are necessary before a team is eliminated.

Army on March Again With Good Grid Prospects

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—Clear the track. The United States Army is on the march again.

Give Lieut. Gar Davidson a real good quarterback and a better than fair center and he'll show you a West Point football team that will go places this season.

Replacing John Clifford in the middle of the line and Bill Grohs at the key position in the backfield loom as the two major problems as the gray-thatched Davidson sends an "A" squad of 38 big footballers through their paces here these brisk fall days.

"I feel very good about prospects," said Coach Davidson. "Players like Clifford and Grohs can't be plucked off trees and I hardly expect to uncover two men as good as they were. Still, I feel we have the makings of a very fair team.

Gridmen Are Bigger

"For one thing, we're bigger. For another thing, we have more reserves. This latter factor may make our ball team. They'll be green at the start, but they'll see enough action to know what it's all about by the time we start down the home stretch."

Graduations cost the Army no less than seven members of last year's starting lineup, but that doesn't worry Davidson much. The men he is counting on this year—center and quarterback excepted—are just as good, he thinks, as his 1935 regulars.

He has eight lettermen available for line duty and three in the backfield. Not all of them were starters last season, but all saw plenty of action under fire. It looks like a first team composed entirely of third- and fourth-year men.

Meyer Only Back Left

Davidson plans to alternate Maurice Preston and Bill Hipps at left end, with Bill Stromberg at the other flank. John Eriksen and Jim Isbell will get the call at tackle. Clifford's successor at center is undecided, but right now Ed Howell of Margate City, N. J., has the inside track. Nils Ohman, Gordon Kimbrell and Sam Smith will fight it out for the two guard positions.

"Monk" Meyer is the only 1935 starter available for backfield duty. He'll be at left half. The other backs will be recruited from last year's reserves and the "B" squad.

Bob Kasper, a husky junior, is being groomed to fill Grohs' post at quarter. Johnny Ryan and Arpad Kopcsak will start at right half and fullback.

"Give those lads a game or two to get used to each other and we'll be all right," said Davidson. "By mid-season our reserves should know their way around, too. I feel very good about the 1936 cadets."

More Open Game Expected

Generally speaking, the Army tutor looks for a more open game this year, although except for the lateral the West Point eleven will mostly adhere to power plays.

"The showing made by those two great Texas teams—Texas Christian and Southern Methodist—is bound to be felt this year, said Davidson. "They play a very open game and their style is sure to be copied in all sections. Therefore, you can look for more profuse use of both forwards and laterals." The schedule:

Oct. 3—Washington and Lee; 10—Columbia at New York; 17—Harvard at Cambridge; 24—Springfield; 31—Colgate.

Nov. 7—Muhlenberg; 14—Notre Dame at New York; 21—Hobart; 28—Navy at Philadelphia.

Baseball Opens Later in '37

The 1937 major league baseball season will open on April 20, one week later than has been the custom.

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Federal Music Project Presents
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"Madame Butterfly." 25c-55c. Tax Paid.
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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge soon open to automobile traffic. Why don't you come out and see it some time?
2. Read, Road, Rood, Rook, Book.
3. Signature.
4. 2+2—2=2. $\frac{2\text{x}2}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = 2$.
5. Over T, H row (Overthrow).

Radial Engines in Background At Recent National Air Races

Aviation Comment

Radial engines took a back seat at the 1936 national air races held recently at Los Angeles. Manufacturers of inverted, in-line air-cooled aircraft motors are claiming complete vindication on the strength of results showing superior efficiency in high-speed performance with low horsepower.

In the speed racing at the airport itself, the radial engine was represented by only one entrant, the Wasp-powered Rider racer flown by Earl Ortman to second place in the Thompson trophy race. All other events in the program were won by in-line makes. And of the 35 awards in the closed course racing events, Menasco-powered planes won a total of 30, approximately 86 per cent of all racing events.

Sat Behind Radials

All pilots who finished the transcontinental free-for-all Bendix Trophy Race sat behind radials.

The races were especially rich in new engineering design features. Outstanding was the French Renault-Caudron monoplane flown by Michel Detroyat. It was notable for its efficient air-screw of two-pitch position type, extremely clean lines with skin-type oil radiator, completely retractable landing gear, and excellent lines of wing and fuselage.

Next to the Renault-Caudron racer was the new Folkerts Special flown by Harold Neuman, 1935 American air race champion, as the most notable. It was entered in the smallest class, 375 cubic inches displacement planes, but it qualified at a faster speed than that of any of the larger planes entered in the Louis W. Greve Trophy race for ships of 550 cubic inches displacement, with the exception of the Frenchman's racer.

Folkerts Special

Launching the first year of competition for its designer, an Iowa "back-yard" airplane manufacturer, the Folkerts Special established the highest qualifying time in its class on Friday, Sept. 4, at 230.061 m. p. h. around the five mile course, won the Shell Trophy race for 375 cubic inch planes on Saturday at 223.201 m. p. h., and repeated again on Sunday to win the Shell award at 231.344 m. p. h.

Pilot Neuman also flew his mount to second place behind Detroyat in the classic Greve race Sunday, to fourth place in the Thompson race for unlimited entrants behind Detroyat, Ortman, and Don Rae, and to second place in the Shell 550 cubic inches race on Tuesday.

The plane and engine used by Detroyat are the products of more than five years of intensive effort by the French Government. The ship is the same ensemble that last year set a world land-plane speed record of approximately 312 miles per hour.

Efforts to Recapture

In further efforts to recapture the record from Howard Hughes, American millionaire sportsman who holds the present mark at 352 m. p. h., the French racer is said to have exceeded 340 m. p. h., giving Detroyat a 40 m. p. h. speed margin over the fastest competitor in the unlimited class and almost 100 m. p. h. margin over the fastest American plane in the 550 cubic-inch class.

Its Renault engine is of similar type to the Menasco six-cylinder inverted. in-line air-cooled engines used by most of the American entrants. It has a displacement of 488.8 cubic inches and is equipped with a centrifugal supercharger. It is a special military development built for racing purposes at great expense, while the Menasco is a stock model, approved for commercial use by the U. S. Department of Commerce almost two years ago. Not yet used for military or commercial purposes, the Renault turns between 3500 and 4000 revolutions a minute, while the Menasco operates between 2500 and 3000 r. p. m., giving a relatively lower power output.

"Pirate" Engine

The Folkerts Special was powered by a four-cylinder supercharged Menasco "Pirate" engine of 365 cubic inches displacement and rated at 150 h. p.

With Hughes not entered, Detroyat won the unlimited class race at 264.261 m. p. m.; 12 miles in excess of the best previous record, although the engine was less than half the cubic-inch displacement of any previous Thompson Trophy winner.

Advances in speed plane construction and engine design in recent national races are shown in comparative speeds in each of the three classes: Thompson or unlimited, Greve Trophy or 550 cubic inches; and Shell or 375 cubic inches.

Doolittle Victory

In 1932 James Doolittle won the Thompson trophy in a radial Wright Wasp-powered Gee Bee Special at 252.686 m. p. h.; in 1933 J. R. Wedell won it with a radial Wasp-Junior-powered Wedell-Williams Special at 237.952 m. p. h.; in 1934 Roscoe Turner won in a radial Pratt & Whitney Hornet-powered Wedell-Williams Special at 248.129 m. p. h.; and last year Neumann won in a radial Wasp-powered Howard Special at 220.194 m. p. h.

In the 550 cubic inch class, Ben O. Howard won the 1932 Greve trophy in his Menasco Special at 171.671 m. p. h.; Roy Minor won the 1933 race in a Menasco-powered Howard Special at 196.95 m. p. h.; in 1394 Minor repeated in a Menasco-powered Brown Special at 213.257 m. p. h.; and last year Neumann captured a double win in his Menasco-powered Howard Special at 212.176 m. p. h. Detroyat's time in winning this year was 247.300 m. p. h.

Shell Trophy

The Shell trophy was won in 1932 by S. J. Wittman in a Cirrus-powered Wittman Special at 132.246 m. p. h.; in 1933, by Lee Miles in a Menasco-powered Miles & Atwood Special at 168.91 m. p. h.; in 1934, by Miles again in the same type ship at 202.183 m. p. h.; and last year, by Arthur C. Chester in a Menasco-powered Chester Special at 200.565 m. p. h. In winning this year, Neumann established a record at 231.344 m. p. h. in his mulitple-duty Folkerts.

Howard Hughes's absence from the races this year is explained in many quarters as a refusal to attempt to take prize money from pilots who have invested their money in their planes and hope to get some of it back in prize money. Although the last outstanding radial-engine speedster, his special is conceded to be faster than any American entrant, if not the French also. With the championship leaving the country this year, Mr. Hughes's participation next year is expected by many observers.

Because of transcontinental pilots entered in the race who are less financially secure than himself, Mr. Hughes did not enter his Douglas DC1 radial-powered racer in the Bendix event, although many consider it faster than the winner's Louise Thaden, basing their claim on her elapsed time figures.

Hat Minus Owner Flies Most Way Round the World

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—This is to report the hat that's flown almost 'round the world—because its owner couldn't—is on its way to New York.

For years, Albert R. Wickey, 60-year-old retired express handler of St. Louis, day-dreamed of far-off destinations far beyond the reach of his salary.

So one day last May he gave his hat to a pilot at the St. Louis airport.

"This hat belongs to 'Wickey,'" read a note pinned inside. "He wore this hat for 17 years while employed by Wells Fargo and the Railway Express agency. Give it a good ride."

The air fraternity carried out his instructions. "Wickey" crossed the continent twice and a half in 10 days. That was just a start. Other pilots flew with the hat down across Latin America, out over the Caribbean, over the Andes and back.

Even that was just a beginning. "Wickey" boarded the Graf Zeppelin at Rio de Janeiro, later joining with another air line for a look at London, a trip to Africa, a flight to India and Australia and another to Hong Kong.

There "Wickey" took a steamer to Manila, then to San Francisco, then detoured to Alaska.

Now, Wickey is on a ship en route to Seattle, where an airline will bring the voyager to New York.

"Wickey" got his wish.

Lack of Moral Fibre Charged in New Deal

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—George Wharton Pepper, former U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, asserted Sept. 17 that "the trouble" with President Roosevelt and some other advocates of the New Deal "is not lack of brains but deficiency of moral fiber."

In a Constitution Day address, prepared for delivery at the Union League of Philadelphia, Mr. Pepper described "the essence of our American system" as "the separation of legislative and executive functions, the strict limitations of both, and the creation of a judicial power which insures the effectiveness of the limitations."

He said under the American system the individual is "left free to act and punishable only when he abuses his freedom," and under the New Deal the individual is "deprived of his liberty in advance, on the theory that he had better be put in jail at once because if left at liberty he is certain to commit a crime."

"Under the American system, character has a chance to develop and enterprise a chance to grow," Mr. Pepper said. "Under the New Deal character is at a discount and enterprise is hampered and stifled at every stage of its progress. If you take the acts and utterances of Roosevelt, or Wallace, of Tugwell, and of all the motley array of loose thinkers and loud speakers, you will find them declaring for what is in substance a complete economic dictatorship."

Remnant of G.A.R. Enters Capital For 'Last Encampment'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—In a kindly, but somewhat puzzled mood, the Washington of the New Deal, today welcomed some 900 remnants of the once mighty Grand Army of the Republic for what probably will be the last national encampment of the "boys in blue."

They have come from many states, but mostly Florida and California, to visit with their old comrades, to vote as they always have voted for patriotic measures, and to vote down to the last the recurring proposal that before it is too late the veterans of North and South meet together in long-deferred reconciliation.

Parade of Victory

Among them are two or three who have come back to Washington for the first time since Generals Meade and Sherman led their great armies down Pennsylvania avenue after Appomattox in what is called the greatest military spectacle the United States ever produced. They have come back to marvel at the marble palaces of government where before they saw brick or frame shacks along the unpaved road—marble palaces of the Union which they preserved.

But it is all strange to the veterans in the faded blue. The White House alone of all the buildings now standing was here when they came back after those last campaigns of Richmond and Charleston. There are some who saw Abraham Lincoln waving from the steps of that house. Otherwise it is all changed.

Words With Little Meaning

To the men who fought for those issues, the New Deal, private enterprise, economics of abundance, export debentures, socialism, fascism and the like are strange words—words that have little value and less meaning.

Here indeed today is the old America and the new—rubbing shoulders with each other—friendly—but so puzzled by each other—so many worlds apart. The veterans go their devoted and hallowed round. Laying wreaths, commemorating deeds of heroism and deeds of moral courage.

Modern Washington decks itself out fittingly for its last tribute to the G. A. R. Streets are swathed in banners. The government departments will be closed Wednesday afternoon to permit all to cheer the veterans in their parade

And a few stop to ask themselves whether the new is after all as worth while as the old.

Lettuce Workers Expect Long Strike

SALINAS, Calif., Sept. 22 (AP)—Striking Salinas valley lettuce workers prepared today for what one leader termed "a long, hard struggle," indicating the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' union held little hope of settlement through a conference at Sacramento.

Joseph Casey, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, predicted continuation of the struggle and made arrangements to carry on the 19-day-old strike.

A newly formed Citizens' Welfare league, at an organization meeting attended by 800 persons last night, adopted a resolution condemning the use of gas bombs by officers and demanding that the city government be operated "for the benefit and protection of every citizen."

The Grower-Shipper association, representing the packing shed owners, reported operations increasing with non-union help and announced the committee to confer in Sacramento with a group from the State Federation of Labor. Governor Frank Merriam called the conference.

The Fruit and Vegetable Workers' union, whose chief demand is for hiring preference to its members, issued an appeal to unorganized Filipino field hands to join in the walkout.

Skirts Are Going to Be Different, Girls, And Even Men Have Some New Styles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Passersby on Fifth avenue rubbed their eyes yesterday as a coolie trotted down the street pulling a flower-laden rickshaw for all the world as though he were on the Shanghai Bund. At his heels came a donkey with an Irish cart, also filled with flowers, and a dog pulling a Belgian milk cart massed with blossoms. The procession ended at Rockefeller Center where, under an avenue of flags representing 52 countries of the world, a flower market had been set up, with girls dressed in the costumes of three nations wandering about selling nosegays.

It was the official opening of International week during which there will be hourly Punch and Judy shows, three-times-a-day fashion exhibitions, the annual show of the American Dahlia society, and the releasing at noon each day of balloons, some of them bearing merchandise bonds entitling the finders to purchases in the two miles of Rockefeller Center shops.

Skirt Is the Thing

The costumes in the fashion show display a careless disregard for the size of the hips, the inevitable new pinched-in waist and skirts rendered larger at the hem line by inverted kick pleats or set-in bias godets.

The skirt is the thing in the fall fashion world, the show indicates, with new fullness, new shortness, hemline trim of soutache braid or fur, and a spilling of bright-colored buttons from neck to hem.

Other general indications are big silver belt buckles. Heavy, stiff materials for evening, skirts short enough to show the ankle even when fashioned with trains, sequins everywhere even on daytime frocks. And new high necks caught with yellow gold chains.

Among the novelties is an evening dress with long self-tunic made with long sleeves, so that the costume can do duty for formal wear, or with the coat for semi-formal dinner.

A dinner suit with brocaded waist and black broadcloth skirt is made like a riding habit, the skirt cut high up on the bodice and wrapped around with slits and fullness at the feet. There are cirés so sheer as to give the effect of glistening chiffon, and all kinds of trimming with the appearance of having been rescued from grandmother's scrap bag, shoe polish braid, stitched black velvet bands, crocheted pockets and buttons and even the frogs which fastened Victorian ladies' coats.

The Forgotten Man has been brought out for the fashion show and struts the stage with the women mannequin, the newest feature in his wear being double-breasted tuxedos and the guard's coat inspired by the coats of the guards at Buckingham palace.

President Endorses 'Loyalty Days' Plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—A letter from President Roosevelt endorsing the plan of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery to celebrate Oct. 3 and 4 as "Loyalty Days" was read by James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, at a meeting on Sept. 20 sponsored by the committee.

In approving the committee's program to urge every citizen to attend his place of worship on one of those days, the President was quoted by Mr. Gerard as writing, "I believe profoundly in the efficacy of religion and welfare recovery as basic in any permanent program of industrial and social recovery."

Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, O., lawyer and son of the former President, called religion and welfare recovery "a major enterprise of our people."

Indian Belle

Girl of Northern California Tribe

Indians Take Part In California Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARCATA, Calif., Sept. 22—For the first time in history Indians from the Eurok and Hoopa tribes in Del Norte and Humboldt counties of northwestern California, joined with their white brothers here Sept. 9 in staging one of the most unique and outstanding celebrations of California's eighty-sixth anniversary of admission to statehood.

Following the spectacular parade, at which the former United States Olympic hero, Cherokee Indian Jim Thorpe, crowned Miss Viola Risling of the Hoopa tribe as Indian princess for the coming year, three unusual Indian dances were given for entertainment of the whites.

Athletic contests including football, at which Jim Thorpe displayed his prowess, and the Indian "stick game" were added to an outdoor barbacue and a colorful princess ball for entertainment of thousands drawn by the spectacle from northern California and southern Oregon.

Wide Radio Net Is Police Plan To Fight Crime

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 22 (AP)—Formation of a widespread network linking 400 police radio stations was described by an official of the Associated Police Communications Officers as the next probable national offensive in the war against crime.

C. J. Stanley, vice-president of the association and chief communications officer of the Davenport department, said organization of the network would be undertaken at a convention here Oct. 5, 6 and 7, bringing together police radio operators, engineers and executives.

The nucleus of the network—six mid-western stations—is operating experimentally on frequencies allocated Sept. 15 by the Federal Communications commission, Mr. Stanley said, and other police stations may join as soon as they have established facilities.

Fifty-one cities, he added, have already applied for network positions.

"Radio telephone over long distances," Mr. Stanley declared, "while practical in many instances, is extremely inaccurate for detailed police work. Under bad atmospheric conditions, too many words sound alike, and in daylight hours radio telephone is greatly diminished in carrying power."

The basic network, he said, will include "zone stations," preferably large State-operated police transmitters of high power. These will broadcast in telegraphic code, and, possibly, in a national secret police code.

"St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Davenport are now a part of the first network authorized to operate experimentally," he said. "Those first four cities have been in comunication since January.

"Recently a man was arrested in Indianapolis for vagrancy. Detectives had an idea he might be wanted in St. Louis. They radiotelegraphed St. Louis a few minutes after his arrest, and within two hours St. Louis detectives were on their way to Indianapolis to return the man to Missouri. He was wanted there for the holdup of a St. Louis filling station and the radio description identified him."

Grapefruit Knife Proves Handy Tool In Excavating Ancient Indian Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Prof. Guy B. Johnson, of the department of sociology of the University of North Carolina, has returned from Randolph County with many objects excavated from an old Indian village.

Describing the work, Professor Johnson declared: "The Archaeological Society of North Carolina, which is now three years old, recently completed a 'dig' on Carraway Creek near Ashboro in Randolph County. A part of an extensive Indian village was excavated with very good results. The skeletons and other objects which were taken up are now stored in the University Library. Later on they will be catalogued and prepared for exhibition.

More Than Digging

"Many people think of archaeological work as a mere pick-and-shovel matter, the object of which is to get out the unusual artifacts and to get them out in the quickest way. Properly done, excavation is a slow and tedious procedure, calling for patience, endurance and a steady nerve. It has its thrills, but these must always be subordinated to the motive of doing a scientific piece of work.

"How many amateurs would think of taking along grape-fruit knives, soft paint, orange sticks, whisk brooms, and small trowels? Well, these are the indispensable tools of the careful archaeologist.

Reason for Choosing Site

"Why did we choose this site in Randolph County? We knew that somewhere in this Carraway Mountain vicinity was the site of the great village of the Keyauwees, which was mentioned by John Lawson in his "History of Carolina." Lawson, who was surveyor-general for the Carolinas, made a journey in 1700 from Charleston up through North Caroline, along one of the main trading paths. At the Keyauwee town he was entertained by the 'king,' and he met an Indian princess whom he described as 'the most beautifulest Indian I ever saw.'

"The first step in our work was to study the surface and decide upon the best place to dig. When a burial was discovered, it was left for careful treatment. Most people want to know just what we found. The results might be summarized thus: half a dozen complete skeletons, portions of many more, 1500 beads of various kinds, several thousand potsherds, over 1000 arrow points, and other stone implements, a wooden ear ornament covered with copper, and a pot.

Age Is Uncertain

"Another question frequently asked is, How old are these things? The answer is, we don't know; but we hold tentatively to the opinion that most of the burials are pre-Columbian.

"Dr. James B. Bullitt was director for the excavation committee. The credit for putting the job over, however, should go to Joffre L. Coe, a young man from Greensboro who is a student at the University and who is already well on the way to becoming a first-rate archaeologist. . . . He began reading archaeology while he was still in high school, and he is already acquainted personally with many of the leading archaeologists in the country. Last summer he worked in Illinois with the University of Chicago field party and he is now in Wisconsin with the Milwaukee Museum party near Rice Lake."

Philadelphia Drummers Win

ERIE, Penna., Sept. 22 (AP)—The drum and bugle corps of Henry M. Houston, 2d, post, Philadelphia, won an interstate contest among eight American Legion posts competing before a crowd that officials estimated at 10,000. A Stamford, Conn., post finished second. Biddeford, Maine, was sixth. The corps then left for Cleveland where they will compete for national awards.

Lazy 'Ca'liny' Out; It's 'North Carolina'

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22 (AP)—Something is going to be done about this lazy way of pronouncing North Carolina, and President Roosevelt, plus Mrs. Fannie M. Gowan, is at the bottom of it, mammy singers notwithstanding.

Clyde A. Erwin, North Carolina's superintendent of public instruction, has promised Mrs. Gowan, a resident of Wagener, S. C., but proud of her tar heel nativity, that he intends seeing to it that pupils of old North State schools give Carolina the proper syllabic roll with no short-change.

Mrs. Gowan's action was invoked by an article in the Columbia (S. C.) State saying that President Roosevelt was the only speaker at the recent "Green Pastures" rally in Charlotte, who gave "Carolina" full syllabic count. The paper called for a "30-day jail sentence" for anyone using "Ca'liny."

Forthwith Mrs. Gowan fired a letter at Mr. Erwin to determine whether "such murdering and butchering" was general and asking for remedial measures.

Swift was Mr. Erwin's reply:

"I agree that such crimes ought to be made capital offenses and I shall be glad to help protect proper pronunciation."

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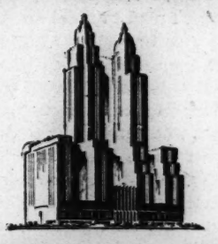

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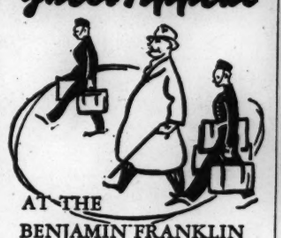

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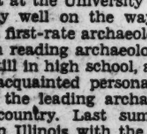

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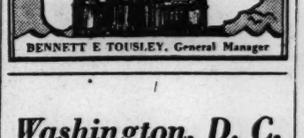

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See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

College—What May a Student Expect of It?

Parents — Teachers Students

Why I Choose College

When we heard that an experienced office secretary was giving up her fine position in order to take a four-year college course, we asked her to set down some of the reasons why she had decided upon this step. She has done this in the letter to "Freda" which follows.—Editor.

Dear Freda:

Prepare yourself for a big surprise. I have resigned my position in order to carry out a desire which has been close to my heart for many years—the desire to go to college. I plan to leave the East for four years and take a Liberal Arts course in a small co-educational college in the Middle West.

What? I can hear you say, Give up your fine secretarial position? Yes, Freda, just that. It is because I have had such a good position that I can now afford to give up my work and devote four years to intellectual pursuits. I admit it takes courage, but when one wants to do a certain thing more than anything else, and the time seems ripe, the courage is not lacking.

But why, you no doubt are wondering, do I want to go to college when already I have a better position with higher pay than a large majority of women with college diplomas? What, indeed, you may ask, do I expect to get from a Liberal Arts education that is more desirable than continuing my business career?

Before I answer that, let me review briefly my business experience. The commercial course which I took in high school prepared me for office work. I was first employed as a stenographer and typist in an electric sign company. My next position was in a savings bank, where I did a little bit of everything from running the adding machine to receiving and paying money. During the World War I sold Liberty Loan bonds and war savings stamps in a bank in the national capital. Later I served for two years as secretary to the manager of a large retail store. Before I rose to my present position as corresponding secretary for the executive board of a large publishing company I held minor positions in the mail opening, accounting and subscription departments. When this company built a beautiful new structure I was secretary to the building committee and kept a record of all its meetings.

I do not wish to minimize in the slightest degree the value of my business experience. No college course could have given me its equivalent.

There are, however, certain yearnings of the inner nature which a business career in and of itself does not satisfy. With me that yearning is for cultural advancement and the increase of knowledge. I long to know and appreciate the good and beautiful in art, music, literature and the natural sciences. I have a keen desire to command the English language well, and to be able to speak French and German with ease. I should like to experience the joy of writing good prose and poetry and to possess an affluent vocabulary. I want to be abreast of the times in information that will help me to be a more intelligent and responsible member of society.

That college will satisfy all my aspirations I do not expect, but that it will be a stepping stone to enrich the cultural side of my nature and enlighten my thinking, I am confident. During my years in college I intend to take courses that will lead me into new and enlarged fields of thought and activity and that will make me a better citizen, a better friend, and a better neighbor to mankind.

I am not concerned for the moment with what I shall do when I complete my college course. I have nothing definite in view, but I have no doubt that my services will be needed somewhere.

In my next letter I shall write you some of my impressions of collega.

Affectionately,

Helen.

Anne Shriber

'What Are You Taking?'

This is a question heard around many a high school building these days, as interest veers back to classroom matters. Happily with a return to more normal times the curriculum is again enriched with such subjects as art and music, and the student can look forward to a better balanced course.

R. I. Nesmith

'Drop in for a Chat, Bob.'

Individual attention and the big classes of American high schools seem incompatible; nevertheless inspirational and enduring friendships between students and teachers flower throughout the land. The high school teacher who makes time to form these friendships is doing an important work.

Greetings to Freshmen!

The College Library Expresses Effectual Welcome

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS A common saying that the primary purpose of a college library is to provide the tools of self-education. But there is another function, perhaps a greater one, and that is to provide for the student's mental recreation and cultural enjoyment and to foster a habit of reading good books which will carry through life. "Good books," as one writer puts it, "are good fun; the better the book, the better the fun—and the more lasting." To readers of The Christian Science Monitor, I need not refer to the many innovations in library practice—exhibits, browsing rooms, dormitory libraries—that have come into being as a means of stimulating an interest among students in the reading of good books. However, it may not be amiss to point out that in all these experiments very little attention has been given to the student's first introduction to the library.

The importance of this first meeting can hardly be over-emphasized. If it is to be the usual hurried trek through the library during freshman week, the student will go away with the impression that the library is a rather dull and mechanical place and will remember it only as the overcrowded building "where the books are kept." If, on the other hand, it is a personal, informal, and cordial welcome to browse among the library shelves and to talk with the librarians, then the student will go away favorably impressed, taking no book with him, perhaps, but at least happy in the thought that here at all times he can spend a pleasant hour or so of the best kind of entertainment.

The new student's adjustment to the library is complicated in the larger colleges and universities by the size of the freshman class, by the confusing bigness of the plant itself, and by the overwhelming magnitude of the book collection. Furthermore, regardless of the size of the institution, there are powerful counter-attractions to the use of books, both on and off the campus. What with football, radio, automobiles, and the movies, the wonder of it is that the freshman ever has the desire to read at all. Under such conditions it is no easy task for an overtaxed library staff to establish that desirable relationship of intimacy between readers and books. But if a college education is to be a success, if it is to be an inspiration to the boy as a student and later as a citizen, it should manifest itself in a feeling of friendship for books.

In brief then, the problem is how to establish and strengthen good fellowship between the library and the new student at the beginning of his college career. There is probably no mass solution, but the logical and most effectual way to meet the situation is to prepare a pleasant, informal leaflet inviting the freshmen to use the library for recreation and pleasure.

Such a leaflet as this, entitled "Greetings to Freshmen!" was prepared by the students in the library school of the University of Illinois, and the American Library Association thought enough of it to publish the text with illustrations in its April, 1936, Bulletin. The learned may sniff at it and the querulous bibliothec may deplore it as frivolous and undignified, but we believe the freshmen will respond to it. We believe a booklet such as this, put out locally by the school or college library, would do much to win students to the formation of library habits. To appeal, it should be written by young people who still retain something of the gusto and vitality of their first school or college years. And because it explains to the freshman that books may be obtained easily and pleasantly, it will open up to him a new and never-ending source of happiness.

In preparing our library leaflet, "Greetings to Freshmen!" the attitude of the writers was apparently that of a senior student addressing his brother or sister freshman. The introductory sentence is a friendly how-do-you-do.

> To the new students of Blank College, greetings and welcome!
>
> We have spent many years here—some say too many—but before we pass on to less purposeful work, there are a few things about this library which we should like to pass on to you.

The sad fact that many students go through college without even knowing about the recreational opportunities of the college library browsing room is the reason for the opening paragraph on "books as friends":

> By simply browsing among the book shelves we made Christopher Morley's acquaintance during a leisure hour. In that chair there, many a student has turned over a new leaf (in "Parnassus on Wheels") and comfortably made friends with Miffin. He's an older fellow, of course, but in the motley crowd that makes the place interesting, you can meet cowboys, princes, reporters, swashbucklers of the Renaissance, and even Plutarch's "biographies" mixing informally with the varied people appearing in the very latest books.

"Browsing"—One of Five Illustrations Used in the Leaflet Described in This Article

Before the student can find his way easily among books, he must know how to use the library catalogue. He will be alarmed at first by the number of card trays and the mysterious hieroglyphics on the cards, but the leaflet explains how it works by comparing it to some familiar object, such as the telephone directory. Perhaps the student is searching for factual information—for a discussion of the Federal Reserve Bank system, for an explanation of the meaning of "reversible falls," or for a reproduction of a painting by Titian—these are only a sample of the questions which the reference department of our college library answers daily. The leaflet will prove helpful here also. If, after all this, the freshman still feels uncertain about the use of various library tools, he can ask any of the library staff for help and is urged to do so.

No pleasant leaflet or library handbook will take the place of a friendly staff and attractive reading quarters. But, assuming that personnel and facilities are such as to make reading attractive, it is probable that such a leaflet as the one described would attract many students to the library who would not otherwise use it. It should have lively illustrations and print that is easy to read. It should be written in a style that is gay, informal and direct.

Australia Speaks

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us know so little about Australia, and have such slight opportunity to learn from a resident what it is like to live there, that the descriptions given by this our first "member" from Tasmania seem worth running almost full length—which means in this case an entire Round Table.—Chairman.

Tasmania, Australia

Dear Chairman:

Not yet have I seen any Round Table letters from Australia. May I represent my country in the Tuesday page discussions? I am bubbling over with things to say. Seeing so many letters of whose authors I would like to make an acquaintance, and on themes bearing vitally on what I want to discuss, I cannot wait till I am twenty; but I will be by the time this appears in print, if it appears.

Tasmania is an island, and the smallest of the six states of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Hobart (55,000).

Walking and mountaineering hold much for me, because I am keen on out-of-doors, water-color sketching and on botany, and because of the exhilarating feeling of having attained a mountain peak at which one was aiming. Day trips are best, setting out at 7 a. m., with lunch in a rucksack, and wearing strong shoes and knee breeches. To do a 25-mile walk, away from tracks, upon the mountain near Hobart, is an effort but a delight.

Tasmania is mostly rugged mountain peaks, highlands, and green valleys, with mountain tarns and lakes, moors, waterfalls, sheep grasslands, apple orchards and sparkling beaches. In the central southwest district the bush is impenetrable and has not yet been explored. From home it takes only half an hour to reach the bush (the Australian word for forest, woodlands or heath country), and there abound wild flowers in profusion—purple, orange, white, blue, red—and blackberries, and green and every other color orchids, not to mention flowering trees. I have found 30 species of orchids, ranging in size from one inch to two feet in height. Many of the flower labellums are irritable and spring to when touched, and some entrap flies. As I write (July) the wattles are about to bloom and display a yellow mass of stamens. They belong to the bean family. We have fourteen-foot palm-like plants, which belong to the heath family, and grass trees with inflorescences two feet high belonging to the lily family. Club-mosses, horsetails, and other rare cryptograms are a thrill to happen upon. Only in the mountain creeks are found living anaspedes, crustaceans of primitive form, found elsewhere only in South America, fossilized. Our amphibian platypus has a duck's bill and webbed hind feet and lays eggs, and has fur and clawed forepaws—a mixture of two or three kinds of animals!

The commonest tree here is the evergreen eucalypt, which, like the wattle, displays stamens instead of petals, and at the present time is shedding its bark, leaving the trunk ring-streaked in mauve, green, sienna, and cream.

The other evening we were all called outside to see a moon rainbow. Rainbows in the daytime appear often, but this was made by the full moon upon raincloud over Mt. Wellington. This mountain is a bush-enthusiast's paradise. It is 4000 feet high and shelters Hobart, of which New Town, where I live, is a suburb. I have crossed its pinnacle some two dozen times. Now it is covered in snow for the winter and attracts skiers. Snow rarely falls in Hobart.

Australia belongs to the British Commonwealth of Nations, her link with Great Britain being the Crown. On the whole, the continent is flat. The mountains, down the east coast, rise only to 7300 feet. Two thirds of Australia, in the north, is tropical monsoon country inhabited by wild buffalo, and fringed with pearl-shell beds and beche-de-mer, also great turtles and tortoises. The Great Barrier Reef of coral stretches for 1200 miles along the east coast. Meteorologists find it difficult to forecast the weather of the southern states, because the prevailing winds blow from the Southern Ocean.

Central Australia is a desert of gibber plains and arid loamy plains, except for the very middle, and the mining of mica and gold, and the finding of scattered gems—rubies, tourmaline, topaz, opals, chalcedony, and rock-crystal—supplement the pastoral industry. The native dingo and the kangaroo are a pest to farmers, and rabbits are a menace. Eight and a half million pairs are exported annually. A fence has been built from the north to the south of Western Australia to help check them. Camels and bullocks are used for transport in the central district, and artesian bores keep open the stock routes.

The federal capital of Australia is Canberra. There are three Australian time zones. Eastern standard time is 10 hours ahead of Greenwich; South Australia is half an hour behind the eastern states, and Western Australia is two hours behind South Australia. Ships crossing the Pacific from Australia to America have to miss a day passing the date line.

In area Australia is nearly as large as U. S. A., but the population is not yet 7,000,000. Our products are wool, wheat, meat, butter, timber, fruit, coal, rice, cotton, wine, zinc, sugar, and fish. Australia's largest cattle station carries 85,000 head, and 1000 head of horses.

The aborigines in Australia number about 50,000, and half-castes about half that number. They are a primitive dark-brown-skinned race, not developed beyond the stone age. Tasmanian aborigines, which differed slightly from the others, have been extinct 60 years.

Afforestation and international relations are not subjects I have studied definitely, but they are of cardinal and universal importance. I hope the example of the Dutch, in planting a thousand acres of reclaimed land from the Zuider Zee with young fir trees, is closely followed by the Forestry Department of Tasmania, as paper-pulp mills are being built here, and we must benefit by and take warning from the experience of the United States that resulted from its denuding of vast forest areas.

(Miss) N. M.

* * *

We hope many more of you from Australia will write the Round Table. We seldom can use so long a letter—write oftener and shorter—but since Australia on the whole has been so silent among us, we think you would not want to miss what Miss M. included.

Cheerio. . . .

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October Issue of
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Other interesting and informative Nature articles appearing in the same number include "Plumes of the Forest," an educational discourse on the evergreens, the plumed knights and feather decked ladies of the woodlands, and "The Sportsman versus the Game," in which Robert Page Lincoln makes some interesting observations on comments received from sportsmen following certain statements he made in his newspaper column "Outdoors."

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Commerce and Finance

Sprague Upholds Common Stocks As Best Security

WASHINGTON (AP) — Common stocks were said by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, former treasury advisor and once economic advisor to the Bank of England, to offer greater safety at present than preferred stocks or bonds.

Testifying in the Securities Commission's inquiry into investment trusts, Professor Sprague who resigned from the treasury after a break with the New Deal, said the full force of dollar valuation had not been felt. He upheld the value of common stocks also on the theory that they best reflect recovery.

Professor Sprague appeared before the commission as a member of the advisory group of Massachusetts Investors Trust, the concern now being studied. He advocated an investment trust whose prime object is "income" rather than "appreciation" of the investment portfolio.

Income Is True Goal

"It is the income we are realizing from the securities in our portfolio that we regard," he said, "and not the appreciation of the shares. I have seen securities appreciate 100 per cent in value in a year's time, but they are still many years removed from paying dividends. Our barometer is income we are receiving and prospects for the future."

"An investment trust operated from the standpoint of appreciation alone should be conducted by one man who overshadows all other members of the operating body.

"Ours is not like that. Our plan makes for slow action, probably for hesitation, if you please, for caution, and with a resultant failure to secure that degree of appreciation, that quick action, which might be very well expected if an investment trust were conducted, let us say, by Mr. Barney Baruch."

Professor Sprague conceded under questioning by James Austin, committee counsel, that his appointment to the advisory board might have been actuated by a desire of the trust's sales agency to spur sales. He volunteered that he had received a "certain amount of advertising" in Washington, referring to his resignation from the Treasury.

Not Subservient to Trustees

Professor Sprague denied the advisory board possessed only negative powers, subsequent to the board of trustees.

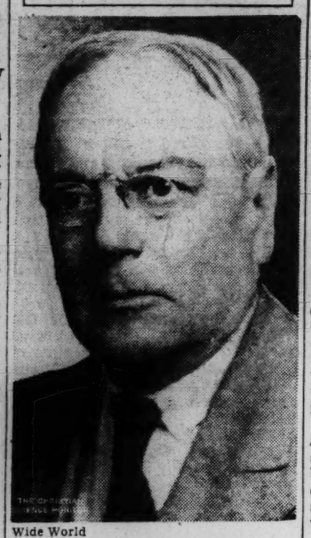
"The board of trustees listens to the advice of the advisory board," he said. "Should they act counter to our suggestions, I would resign, and I feel sure all other members of the board would act accordingly. I did once resign on a notable occasion, and gave my reasons," he recalled.

The other members of the advisory board include Charles F. Adams, secretary of the navy under President Hoover; Roger Amory, Henry B. Sawyer and James L. Richards.

Professor Sprague was preceded on the stand by Merrill Griswold, chairman of the trust and its attorney, who, with L. Sherman Adams and Charles R. Rowley, constitute the board of trustees.

Mr. Griswold stated under questioning by James Austin, commission counsel, that the net asset value of the trust's shares on Dec. 31, 1926, amounted to $30.28 each, while the liquidating value last Dec. 31 was $24.03 a share, a decline of 20.6 per cent. To this, Mr. Austin noted the selling cost of the stock in the meantime was $5,900,000 incident to selling a total of $83,600,000. To this, he added $1,500,000 of operating expenses.

Booster for Equities



Wide World

Dr. O. M. W. Sprague
Professor of Economics at Harvard University; Member of Advisory Group of Massachusetts Investors Trust

1936 Rubber Trade Earnings Gains Seen Above First Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The tire and rubber industry should show even greater earnings gains for the second half of 1936 than for the first half, according to an analysis in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Combined net income for the four largest manufacturers amounted to $11,266,000 in the first six months, an increase of 64 per cent over the $6,879,000 reported for the first half of 1935, the study shows. Stable and fairly profitable prices for crude rubber and a higher sales volume for all rubber products contributed to this improvement.

Pneumatic casing shipments for the first half year increased 11 per cent over the comparable 1935 total, and wide gains were reported in other divisions of the industry. "This general improvement," states the report, "has brought a marked increase in crude rubber consumption," which was 9.4 per cent above the first six months of 1935.

"Consumption promises to continue at a high rate," the report concludes, "in line with the increased activity of the automobile industry and a widened demand for mechanical and other rubber goods. A satisfactory supply-demand situation in crude rubber should insure price stability of this commodity, which will ease inventory problems. Moreover, manufacturers in the final half year will have the benefit of higher prices on finished products, as replacement tire quotations were raised on May 4 and original equipment contracts on July 1."

Merchants Urged To Quit Caution And Get Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Retail merchants were told to abandon "absurd caution" and "penny pinching' and to plan for expansion by Kenneth Collins, vice-president of Gimbel Brothers, big New York department store, at the first autumn luncheon meeting of the retail merchants' committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. He declared to the 300 merchants and business leaders that the depression was over and that they should devote their time to one thing, "finding items to sell at a profit."

"We continue to hear men who should be called business leaders asserting that 'times are somewhat better,' 'we are coming out of the depression,' 'there is daylight ahead,' and similar statements which fly in the face of recognized facts," he said.

"The recognizable facts, which are borne out by almost every index of business, testify to the fact that the depression is definitely over. It is a thing of the past.

No Longer in Twilight Zone

"I feel strongly that those who continue to think and act as though we are in some sort of twilight zone between unprosperity and prosperity, will so color the thinking and so befuddle the leadership of American business that we won't be able to secure the full benefits of the better times.

"I feel that this depression-type of thinking will give the younger people in business a mental hazard —a conviction that, though affairs now look substantially better, they may suddenly turn dramatically for the worse and that we should, therefore, proceed with absurd caution and without the tremendous faith in its own future that always has characterized American business.

"The depression, like the war, left certain invaluable lessons in its wake. One was the crying need for more prudent expenditures in business. But organizations now are well trained in this type of thinking, and it is high time for the heads of these companies to let others carry on the work of economizing, and direct their own energies exclusively toward the task of getting new business.

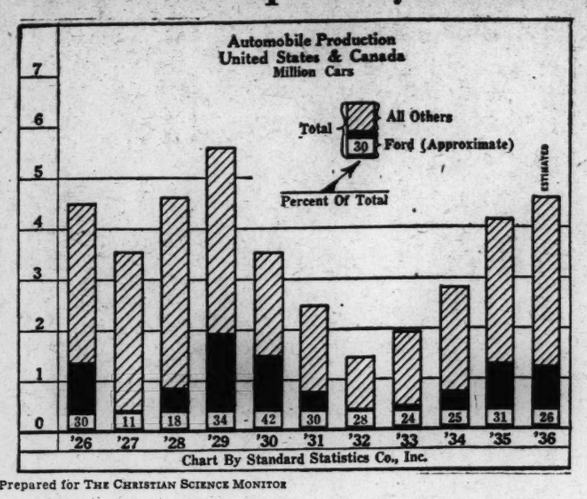
Sees Year of Distribution

"We found, to our sorrow, in 1929, that this country and the world at large could manufacture more things than the world had learned how to consume. That was the prime cause of our economic smash-up. And so the year ahead of us is definitely a year of distribution.

"There, it seems to me, is the challenge of retailing. Regardless of the political badge you or I may wear, we all as Americans believe in 'big business.' And retailing will be the big business of the new era.

"Rowe Stewart as chairman of the committee, presided.

Total Auto Production Rising But Ford Output May Be Down



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

After gains in 1934 and 1935, Ford this year is expected to show a slight recession in its share of the total automobile market.

Bankers Weigh Social Security Law and Deplore Penalty Tax

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Robert V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers Association, said today that tax systems throughout the United States "should be placed on a sounder basis."

Mr. Fleming made the observation, in his annual report prepared for presentation at the first general session of the financiers' general convention. He asserted in the prepared speech that he spoke in a nonpartisan spirit and advocated tax revision with a view to stabilizing business.

A better understanding between the Federal Government and the states is needed, was his thought. He proposed this understanding cover matters such as which types of taxation shall be levied by the respective governments, and a longer-range program to permit corporations to foresee and make plans for the taxes they are called upon to meet.

Fears Effect of Penalty Tax

Criticizing particularly the undistributed profits tax, Mr. Fleming said:

"I fear the effects of a penalty tax on a wide or even imperative accumulation of current earnings."

Facing frankly the possibility there "may have been some tax avoidance" through unnecessary retention of corporate earnings, he argued for other and "wiser" corrective measures. He added:

"Legislation which is aimed not only to raise revenue but to effect a social change must be considered most carefully if we would escape grave dislocations in our economic structure."

The president of the Riggs National Bank in the nation's capital city spoke in generalities, apparently determined to keep clear of any statement that might be considered partisan politics.

His remarks were taken to forecast an attempt to bring action for revision of the newest of the Federal taxes along lines that will permit moderate surplus-building without tax penalties, but without reconstruction of fences behind which income tax evasions might be pursued.

Citing evidences of business recovery, Mr. Fleming said unbalanced Federal, state and municipal budgets and taxation problems tend to restrict further gains.

He urged "a review by the Government of its whole relief program, which of necessity had to be developed rapidly, with a view to eliminating waste and duplication," and bringing expenditures within income.

The convention had before it the statement of R. S. Hecht, New Orleans banker, that American industry can "combat Communism and minimize social unrest" by adopting a liberal attitude toward employees and the public. Mr. Hecht, who recently returned from a six-weeks tour of Europe, expressed belief before the association's executive council last night that America "can avoid the political unrest and social upheaval of that continent."

Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, while expressing sympathy with the aims of social security laws, said he regretted "hurried passage of the legislation."

High Cost of Social Security

He said he was concerned over the possibility "that the progress we have voluntarily made in social security so far may be adversely affected if involuntary savings through government edict go beyond the capacity of the individual in further providing for his own security or that of his family."

"As one considers social security and the recent Federal Social Security Act," he continued, "one contemplates with amazement the result that act may have throughout the years to come. All contributions under the act are in reality a tax, and a tax not to provide for current expenditures, but to create a vast reserve fund.

"Figures used by the United States Senate indicate that in 1980 there will be a reserve of $47,000,000,000. This reserve, you will remember, must be invested in bonds of the United States Government. If sufficient, the Government will, therefore, borrow from itself and one pocket will pay interest to the other pocket."

"The theory behind the reserve is that the interest will make the plan self-sustaining. This is indeed an alluring phrase—'self-sustaining.' Let us correct any doubt about its true character at once. It will be 'taxpayer sustained,' for the interest paid into the fund by the Treasury Department must be imposed as taxation on the people. It is unnecessary and dangerous. Furthermore, careful study of the act indicates that it has many inconsistencies and injustices.

Private Thrift Wholesome

"Let me reiterate my belief that there is nothing so good and wholesome for a country as a system of private savings and the habits of thrift and foresight that will lead to the creation 'of one's own reserve. Through such a system alone comes strength and independence and freedom from paternalism and bureaucracy. We are not ready in this country to accept, nor do I believe we ever will, the theory of an all powerful State, nor of the State that guards us and guides us from the cradle to the grave.

"In expressing these beliefs I must add that we will have, and we logically should have, some system of unemployment insurance with compensation small enough to induce obtaining profitable work as soon as possible. There must, of course, be a provision for the care of the needy aged. The growth of our social consciousness will see that this is done and no one, I am sure, will quarrel with it."

The automobile trailer rolled across the bankers' deliberations when Harold Stone of New York suggested the millions of Americans taking to the trailer for a home may be a sign of increasing mobility of the population of some significance to home values.

Savings Seen as Fundamental

Mobility of the population, shifting jobs, and rapidity of obsolescence, Stone said, may affect mortgage lending terms.

R. J. Riebler of Los Angeles criticized laws regulating savings bank investments. He said he did not believe printed rules could be depended on as a safe guide for investment, and recommended increasing reliance on trained men in the investment management field.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, said saving is the foundation of civilization, and war its greatest enemy—that the "first function" of society is to make savings secure. This, he added, requires personal management rather than too much reliance upon government for protection.

J. Harvie Wilkinson Jr. of Richmond, Va., forecast a gradual rise of interest rates in the next two years. This outlook was based on observation of the trend toward increased residential building and a pickup in the power and heavy equipment industries.

R. D. Houston of Nashville commended human relationships to the bankers' attention as a part of good management, warning that organization may tend to "become too machinelike."

Bank credit in the form of personal income loans for the average wage earner was described as a "safe and sound" business policy "with great profit possibilities."

E. A. Mattison, vice-president of the Bank of America, National Trust and Savings association, told a round table conference that this type of consumer credit is safe and offers a lucrative field for increasing bank loans.

Yield on Treasury Bills 0.156 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—About $132,400,000 was forthcoming in response to the federal treasurer's offering of $50,000,000 of 273-day bills, dated Sept. 23, 1936, and maturing on June 23, 1937, Secretary Morgenthau announced. Of this amount $50,022,000 was accepted.

Accepted bids ranged in price from 99.910, equivalent to a rate of about 0.119 per cent per annum, to 99.887, equivalent to a rate of about 0.162 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price is 99.881 and the average rate is about 0.156 per cent per annum.

N. Y. Cocoa Exchange To Hold Election Oct. 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Carlos A. Scholtz, vice-president of the New York Cocoa Exchange, has been nominated as president to succeed George Hintz. Mr. Hintz will become a member of the Board of Managers. T. J. Mahoney has been nominated as vice-president to succeed Mr. Scholtz and F. J. Ryan has been renominated as treasurer.

The election will be held Tuesday, October 13. The following have been nominated for places on the Board of Managers: Messrs. W. Berry, C. H. Butcher, J. Coker, G. Hintz, I. H. Hirsch, W. J. Kibbe, H. T. McKee, R. S. Scarburgh and I. Witkin.

Big Cotton Cloth Sales Keep Mills At Peak Activity

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 22 —Active trading in primary cotton goods markets continued during the past week in spite of the Jewish holidays. Many had expected these holidays would produce a lull in trading activities in view of the very heavy covering operations that for the past three weeks have kept the market in a whirl, but buyers continued energetically to seek further goods for forward shipment. Though the volume of sales for the week was slightly smaller than the weeks immediately preceding, they were well in excess of production, and the heavy backlog of unfilled orders was swelled still further, with mills running at peak capacity.

It has been estimated that the past three weeks have piled up a sales total nearly equal to two months' output from the looms. The mills are considered to be in such a strongly sold position that the gray goods price trend is almost certain to be upward for the rest of the year, unless there should be a radical drop in raw material values.

Because of the strong confidence in the future price trend, large distributors of cotton goods have been lengthening the period for which they are now covering their needs, and have made up their minds that goods bought now at the best prices the market offers will look cheap before the end of the last quarter.

Buying for Early 1937 Needs

Accordingly many are now trying to buy for deliveries running through the first quarter of next year, but on most of the fine combed yarn constructions manufacturers decline to sell beyond the end of the year except at a price premium. In the coarse goods division, however, there has been active trading for delivery during the first three months of 1937.

Mill men defend their willingness to accept long future business of this kind at prices slightly under those current for nearby yardage, by pointing out that the best way to keep a market strong is to extend the backlog of unfilled orders a considerable distance ahead, at least for a part of their production.

It was the fine combed yarn fabrics this week that gave the outstanding exhibition of sales improvement. Trading in combed broadcloths increased very rapidly and sales were so large that they compared more nearly with print cloth dealing than with the usual fine goods activity. The 128x68s and the 136x60s sold in round lots, first for 11 cents flat and later for 11¼ cents, for delivery during the months of November and December.

On the combed lawns, which is so often taken as indicative of this division of the market, sales ran into large figures this week, and prices continued to improve. The 40-inch 9 yard 76x72s which previously had been selling at 6¾ to 6⅞ cents, jumped to 7 cents. The 8.50 yard 88x80s regained the 8 cent level and were very firm at that figure, on heavy sales. On 40-inch 9.50 yard 72x68s there was trading at 6¾ cents. The 45-inch lawns were also active, with 7.50 yard 88x80s bringing as high as 9¼ cents.

Print Cloths Lead

There were sales of 38 inch 6.25 yard 72x100 pongees at 9¼ cents, while slack twist combed voiles moved at 6⅛ to 6¼ cents. Carded piques were also active at very firm prices.

In the coarse goods division, print cloths again took the lead in volume of trading, and prices showed some gains of a fractional nature. The 39 inch 68x72s, 4.75 yard goods, for September delivery were bought at 7⅝ cents, but October shipments went at 7¼ and November-December goods at 7⅛ cents. Some reported sales of January-February deliveries at 7 cents. The four yard 80 squares were selling at 8¼ cents which is a jump of a quarter from levels current several weeks ago.

Sheetings were moving in moderate volume. Industrial users were taking a prominent part in the trading and were covering their needs well through the first quarter of next year. These included the automotive trades, the bag manufacturers and the coated fabric people.

Garment manufacturers were buying in quantity and took three and four leaf twills, carded sateens, denims and jeans, as well as chambrays and carded broadcloths.

Mortgage Bankers Meet Oct. 7, 8 and 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—That mortgage financing through private enterprise has and will continue to meet all legitimate needs, will be the central theme of discussion at the twenty-third annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America to be held here Oct 7, 8, and 9, according to L. A. McLean, president, who indicated that between 700 and 800 delegates from 40 states will attend, making it the largest meeting of the last 10 years.

Guest speakers include Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Arthur Babson of the Babson's statistical organization, I Friedlander, a former president of the United States Building and Loan League, Judge Charles N. Burch, general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad and Harvey T. Harrison of Little Rock.

The association takes the stand that the private mortgage banker today finds himself in a most peculiar position because of the fact that seven distinct government agencies are still competing directly with him in his business. That he is winning the battle, is evidenced by "the tremendous amount of new home construction now going on, financed privately," says the announcement.

73-Year-Old Bank Record Is in Sight

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

A 73-YEAR record is in sight for the national banking system, J. F. T.' O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, said here in an interview.

"We have not had a national bank failure since Oct. 1 last year," he said. "If we can get by without one until the first of next month it will be the first time in 73 years we have run a full year without one."

Mr. O'Connor is attending the American Bankers' Association Convention here this week.

More Gold Leaves France as Exchange Profitable to Ship

NEW YORK (AP)—The drain of gold from France continues as the quotation of francs against the dollar makes it profitable for bankers to ship metal.

Gold taken in Paris for New York since early August increased to about $110,000,000 as a result of addition of $6,725,000 late Saturday and Monday. The inbound movement from all sources in that period has been nearly $150,000,000.

Apparently the exchange market finds little in the European situation to alleviate the uneasiness it has felt lately over events in France and Spain. How long France would be content to sit by and see its metal reserves dwindle was a question exchange men sought to answer.

Warn Paper Men On Selling Below Cost

CHICAGO (AP)—F. Bendel Tracy, of Boston, vice-president of the National Paper Trade Association, voiced a warning against what he described as "a recurrence of economic depression" because of a tendency to sell merchandise "at a recurring loss or slight margin of profit."

Mr. Tracy spoke at a banquet opening the semi-annual convention of the paper group, a convention which President Oswald F. Marquardt of New York stated would have as its central theme "consideration of present tendencies toward profitless prosperity."

"Businessmen are facing a situation which may lead to an economic depression more serious even than the one from which we are just emerging," Mr. Tracy declared. "The distribution of a constantly larger volume of merchandise at a recurring loss, or such a slight margin of profit as to leave insufficient reserves . . . is basically unsound . . . ." He blamed the situation on a lack of knowledge by merchants on their own costs or the proper elements of costs.

11 P. C. Farm Income Gain for 1936 Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—With drought-heightened prices offsetting shortened crops, the Agriculture Department estimated that cash income of farmers this year would total $7,850,000,000, almost 11 per cent more than the 1935 total of $7,090,000,000.

Both totals include cash income from the marketing of farm products and benefit payments under federal farm plans. The department said "government payments during 1936 are expected to be considerably smaller than in 1935," when they were $585,000,000.

The cash income estimate was described as based on actual income for the first seven months of this year, plus "indications as to sale and probable prices for farm products" during the remainder of 1936.

Cash received by farmers in the first seven months of this year was placed at $4,024,000,000, compared with $3,426,000,000 for a similar period in 1935.

The advance of prices as the result of drought-reduced crops, and improved "demand for farm products," were given as main factors behind the prediction that farm income for the remaining months of this year would be higher than last.

Booklet Tells About N. Y. Stock Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The committee on public relations of the New York Stock Exchange has prepared for free distribution to those applying a booklet describing the facilities and purposes of the exchange.

As a means of insuring as wide a circulation of the booklet as possible, the exchange will advertise in some 350 newspapers throughout the country. This is the first time in its 144 years of existence that the institution has advertised itself in this manner.

British Columbia's Credit Standing Seen Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is believed to be near the time when it will again have the financial ability to borrow money in the open market. Provincial bond quotations, depressed for some years, have begun to move up sharply in recent weeks. This improvement is attributed to three distinct causes—British Columbia's more satisfactory industrial position; the realization of investors that the Province is going to follow the orthodox lines laid down by John Hart, minister of finance, and will not experiment in credit control as did Alberta, and finally the heavy anti-socialist vote in the recent Burrard by-election.

For some years British Columbia has been unable to borrow in the open market and has been financed on its capital expenditures by the Federal Government. The Province desires to end this arrangement.

World's Business Generally Better In Moderate Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World business as measured by world industrial production, increased moderately in July as compared with the preceding month, asserts the National Industrial Conference board which goes on to say that production rose in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Australia, and in most of the South American countries. Some recession occurred in Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands and several of the Central American countries. Conditions in France, Italy, Poland and Japan showed little change.

The gold value of world trade declined by slightly more than the usual seasonal amount during June. The combined index for 75 countries stood at 35.2 (1929=100), or 4.6 per cent below that in May. In June, 1935, the gold value of international trade was estimated at 32.4 per cent of the 1929 average. Substantial improvement took place in the six-month period ended March, 1936; little further advance has occurred since that time. The physical volume of trade, estimated at 80.1 per cent of the 1929 level during the first three months of this year, declined to 79.3 per cent in the second quarter.

Foodstuffs Up Sharply

World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials rose sharply in July. The combined index of nine commodities reached 71.4 per cent of the 1928 average. This figure represents an increase of about 14 per cent during the past year and 124 per cent during the period since the depression low point in 1932. Prices were higher in the month for all commodities except sugar, with the largest percentage gains shown in wheat and cotton.

Wholesale commodity prices advanced during July in most of the major countries. Substantial increases occurred in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Sweden and Japan. According to preliminary reports, a further rise in these countries is indicated for the month of August. Prices in Germany showed little change during July and August. Wholesale prices in Great Britain have been advancing almost steadily since the middle of June, and on Sept. 2 were about 20.5 per cent above the level on the date of the suspension of the gold standard in September, 1931. The increase in commodity prices in France since the policies of the new government have become effective has been about 5 per cent and approximately 22 per cent since the low point reached in 1935.

Security Prices Higher

World security prices rose during August and early September in most of the important markets. On Sept. 5 the combined index of common stock prices in 11 leading countries reached approximately the same level as in April of this year, the high point for the recovery period. This represents an increase of about 89 per cent since the low of 1932. After declining sharply during most of August, prices on the Paris and Berlin markets recovered moderately during the first two weeks in September.

Gulf Utilities Plans Two Bond Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street investment quarters heard that two new bond issues of Gulf States Utilities company, aggregating $21,300,000, probably would be offered publicly Wednesday.

With approval of registration by the Securities & Exchange commission, there will be offered by a syndicate composed of Stone & Webster and Blodgett, First Boston Corp. and Brown Harriman & Co., $17,300,000 first mortgage 4s due in 1966, and $4,000,000 4½ per cent debentures, due in 1946.

It is expected that the mortgage issue will be priced at 103 and the debentures at 102½. Proceeds will be used to refund existing issues carrying 4½ and 5 per cent coupons. The company, a part of the Engineers Public Service — Stone & Webster Utility System, operates in the Gulf Coast territory.

News Notes—Germany

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Unemployment—The number of unemployed in Germany at the end of July was reduced to a figure below that of the corresponding month of 1929 when German industrial and commercial activity was at the postwar peak. Registered unemployed during the month of July numbered 1,170,000 compared with 1,251,000 at the end of July, 1929. It is thought probable that a majority of the remaining registered unemployed are to a certain extent unemployables and to a larger degree temporarily unemployed. Of the aggregate number of unemployed in Germany during July 1,058,606 represented male and 256,125 female workers. Wage-earners accounted for 1,130,004 persons while 184,727 were clerical or salaried employees.

Radio Sales—Sales of radio receiving sets in Germany decreased appreciably during the season from August, 1935, to June, 1936, amounting to 1,177,000 units against 1,776,000 units marketed in the preceding period. Total radio stocks on July 1 of this year ranged between 100,000 and 200,000 sets, compared with from 300,000 to 400,000 sets on the like date a year ago. The current season seems to promise some improvement as compared with the preceding period.

Synthetic Fibers—There has been a remarkable quickening of interest in the production of synthetic spinning fibers as a consequence of the difficulties connected with the importation of raw materials into Germany in recent years. As a result a considerable number of factories are now producing such fibers and more are being built. Rayon production in Germany is reported to have practically doubled between 1928 and 1934 due to the growth in the use of spun staple fiber. Rayon and staple fiber now represent about 10 per cent of the total quantity of worked textile raw material in Germany.

Milk Preservation—A German scientist claims to have perfected after 10 years' experimentation a method of preserving milk and other dairy products in a fresh state over long periods by the application of oxygen and controlled refrigeration. The process, which has already been patented in Germany, is said to be simple—oxygen being added to milk under low pressure. Milk so treated is stored in air-tight containers made on the soda-water siphon principle. Tests conducted under official German control are said to prove that raw milk preserved by the new process for a period of two months was found to be in excellent condition.

Automobile Exports—Exports of automobiles from Germany in June were the highest for any previous month of the year. Shipments abroad during June totaled 3620 units compared with 2977 units during May and 1764 units during June, 1935. Spain and its colonies constituted the outstanding outlets, followed by Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands. Passenger car production in Germany in June totaled 21,314 units, compared with 22,368 units in May and 17,372 units in June, 1935.

Shoe Costs—Because of the shortage of raw materials in Germany, the shoe industry may be forced to curtail its output. Imports, which normally account for between 35 and 40 per cent of German consumption of hides, have been so drastically restricted that leather supplies have been affected to a marked extent. As a result of the advance in leather costs, the price of shoes has been increased about 15 per cent. To some extent this price advance is not a matter of public knowledge since some retailers are selling shoes normally in one quality group at the price range of the group next higher. There has been a widespread effort on the part of some German shoe producers to substitute other materials for leather.

New Enamel — A non-inflammable cellulose enamel, bearing the trade name "Emailliola," is now being manufactured and marketed in Germany. The new enamel, it is claimed, is insoluble in water, benzine, benzol, alcohol, turpentine and acetone, and has high resistance to acids, alkalies, weather and mechanical influences. It may be used on a variety of materials, such as wood, pulp, paper, cellulose, metals, glass, tile, stone, plaster or cement, and is manufactured in various colors as a transparent or cover glazing. As yet it has not been possible to produce it in perfectly clear form or in pure white.

Artificial Flowers—Exports of artificial flowers from Germany have increased appreciably during the first six months of the year, amounting to 611 metric tons valued at 3,587,000 marks ($1,449,000) compared with 483 tons worth 2,587,000 marks ($1,043,000) during the corresponding period of 1935. The increase was chiefly due to larger shipments of millinery flowers. Great Britain was the outstanding foreign outlet for German artificial flowers, followed by Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

Grocery Store Sales Rise 9 P. C. in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Daily average sales of grocery chain stores for August showed an increase of about per cent in dollar volume as compared with August, 1935, and were 0 per cent above the similar month of 1934, according to preliminary estimates of the United States Department of Commerce.

Sales decreased about 2½ per cent from July to August or more than the usual decline at this season, as shown by a comparison with the average change between these two months during the last seven years. Average daily sales for the first eight months of the year were about 3½ per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

Comparison of daily average sales for August, 1936, with those of the same month in previous years and the percentage change from July to August 1929 to 1936 inclusive are: (dollar volume)

August, 1936

9	per cent higher than August,	1935	
10	per cent higher than August,	1934	
13	per cent higher than August,	1933	
11½	per cent higher than August,	1932	
10½	per cent lower than August,	1931	
16½	per cent lower than August,	1930	
22	per cent lower than August,	1929	

July-August—1929 to 1936, Inclusive

	Decline		Decline
1936	2.4	1932	2.1
1935	3.0	1931	0.7
1934	0.8	1930	*1.4
1933	4.8	1929	0.5

*Increase.

Life Insurance Head Says Credit Expansion a Danger

Policyholders were urged to see to that the pledge of a balanced budget, made by both major parties, be redeemed regardless of the outcome of the election, in a statement issued by M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance company. He warned of the danger of inflation by expansion of bank credit.

"Few persons in this country have greater stake in a balanced budget than the United States than have life insurance policyholders," Mr. Linton said. "To maintain a sound currency a nation must live within its income. Emergencies may make excessive borrowing necessary in times of depression. However, the longer the borrowing is continued the greater the danger that the situation will get out of hand and start a train of circumstances that will lead to disastrous consequences."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 13
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 13
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 13
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 13
Wilder Savings Bank	Oct. 13
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 13
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The 1936 Salzburg Festival

By Erwin Stein

Salzburg

AMONG the many impressions received at Salzburg it is difficult to say which was the most vivid. Was it the city itself with its wonderful position, its lovely churches, the Mirabell Gardens, the overhanging castle—Schloss Hohensalzburg—and the surrounding hills; or was it the magnificent performances one heard daily — sometimes twice daily—for five weeks? Nor must one overlook the pleasurable, festive atmosphere created by those who gathered here in their thousands from every quarter of the globe. At a period which seems so engrossed with politics and sport it is indeed a happy experience to find that such an occasion is possible.

The Salzburg Festival differs from similar institutions in more than its comprehensive character. Musical festivals usually specialize in some direction or other. Here, however, almost everything is to be heard: old and new, operas, concerts and church music. There is the distinction of the unique frame in which the festival takes place. For Salzburg lies on the frontier of North and South Europe. It has for centuries been under the influence of different cultures and is therefore pervaded by an atmosphere that is European in the largest sense.

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Mozart, who was born here and to commemorate whom the festivals were founded, was also a cosmopolitan. His greatest opera, "Don Giovanni," was written in the Italian language. How well it sounds in the original was once more proved in a performance—one of the finest things of the festival—conducted by Bruno Walter. Mariano Stabile played the title role with his usual vocal and histrionic facility. Virgilio Lazzari was a fine Leporello and Dino Borgioli sang the part of Don Ottavio with his distinguished and beautiful voice. Of the women, Dusolina Giannini stood out as Donna Anna. The other singers were members of the Vienna Staatsoper: Luise Helletsgruber as Donna Elvira, Aenne Michalsky as Zerline, Herbert Alsen as Komthur and Karl Ettl as Masetto forming an excellent ensemble.

The greatest public interest was centered this year on the "Meistersinger" which Toscanini conducted. The performance, especially the orchestral part of it, surpassed the keenest expectations. Though definitely of the "theater," this was also a great symphony. Neither the balance nor the unity of the big form in which the work is written was lost for a moment. Yet the poetic and lighter details of the comedy and the many hidden witticisms of the score were given their full significance. The Vienna Philharmonic has never played the "Meistersinger" more beautifully. The vocal ensembles, too, have never sounded better or clearer. Instead of being the usual unintelligible medley of sounds, the "Prügelszene" was a masterpiece of clarity, a clearly articulated choral fugue full of contrast. Among the exceptionally fine soloists were Lotte Lehmann, who played and sang the part of Eva enchantingly, Kullmann as Walter Stolzing, Nissen as Hans Sachs, Salaba as David, Kerstin Thorborg as Magdalene and many other really first-rate singers.

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However fine the performance of the "Meistersinger," one cannot say that the other operas were thereby overshadowed. As last year, Toscanini was in charge of "Fidelio" and "Falstaff." His conducting of the Verdi opera was inimitable. Here, indeed, was complete satisfaction. The lightness, grace, virtuosity and beauty of sound in orchestra and voice were astonishing, especially in the ensembles. It was amazing how deftly Toscanini managed the continuity of movement, the constant alternation of free recitative and aria so characteristic of this opera, and how firmly the threads of the loosely woven texture were held together. "Falstaff" became, indeed, a worthy pendant to the "Meistersinger." The heavier German opera attained a wonderful serenity, while Toscanini's reading gave to the Italian opera buffa artistic depth. Once again we were presented with splendid ensembles: Stabile as Falstaff, Basini as Ford, Franca Somigli as Alice, Oltrabella as Nanette and Cravcenco as Mrs. Quickly.

Among the important works was Gluck's "Orpheus," in which Bruno Walter emphasized a genuine, antique greatness. Walter also conducted "Tristan" and Hugo Wolf's "Corregidor." Weingartner was responsible for two Mozart operas—"Figaro" and "Cosi Fan Tutte." This, however, does not nearly exhaust the contents of the festival program. There was "Faust," Reinhardt's production of "Everyman" and a whole series of concerts were given under Toscanini, Walter, Weingartner, Monteux, Rodzinsky, Paumgartner and Domkapellmeister Messner. Salzburg's international audience was deeply impressed with a very fine performance, under Walter, of Mahler's rarely heard Third Symphony. Monteux gave us a program of French music, and Rodzinsky presented a series of modern works—by Stravinsky, Shostakovich, Franz Schmidt and Jerger. Finally, special mention should be made of a beautiful new choral work, "Cantantibus Organis," by the Czech composer, Provaznik, which was given under the direction of Messner in the cathedral.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Deer Scroll, Calligraphy by Koetsu, Painting by Sotatsu, Painted on Paper in Gold and Silver. Lent to the Boston Museum by Mr. Kinta Muto

Japanese Exhibition in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

II.

TO THE daily visitor the Japanese exposition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts discloses new wonderment, new beauty. The initial excitement subsides; the breathless first view gives way to quiet contemplation of the treasures. The western eye, accustomed to more factual portrayals, must adjust itself to the abstract eastern viewpoint; it must adapt itself to another scale of space and bulk and detail.

These Japanese works are idealistic. They are not conditioned by material limits; their substance generally is weightless and impalpable. Hence the exaggerated height of mountains, the increased fury and vigor in the forces of nature. But such excesses of freedom demand a higher discipline in technical skill, a capacity to relate such ideas not only with dramatic impact, but with good taste and proper balance. Mastery in technique is noted in every mode, from the precise linear to the buoyant painterly.

Closer study reveals the subtlety of composition, the calculation in placing details, the aptitness in implying plastic qualities by, say, such slight means as thickening a line or swerving at an angle. The flexibility, sweep and conciseness are qualities to marvel at. A pair of screens entitled "Flowers and Birds, accompanied by Poems," by Skōkadō, is a good example. Picture and poems merge—a few graceful fronds, clearly delineated leaves and blossoms, small birds perched alertly on branches, inscribed poems sensitively threaded against the background. With what aptitude bird and animal life is envisaged, in a supreme moment, distinctly characterized as to texture, plumage, markings, bearing, levitation. There is more trenchancy and awareness than in observable nature.

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In "Deer Scroll," painted by Sōtatsu on paper in gold and silver and inscribed by Koetsu, there is again a fusion of painting and penmanship. In screen or scroll there is carried across the surface by most ingenious devices a path indicated by the shape of a twig, the outspread wings of a bird, a jutting crag. The Japanese painter has known many devices for promoting a sense of action in the spectator, for inducing feeling. Such ingenuities have been cultivated through painstaking practice. Abstractions such as these result from long observation, calculated simplification. What fine understanding prompts Sesshū to his casual, impressionistic stroke. It is not haphazard, it is simply a dozen strokes condensed by diligent elimination.

If Japanese depiction of nature seems somewhat strange to the westerner, there is more strangeness still in the portrayals of people, imagery of saints and men. We are accustomed to personal portrayal which is specific and more or less literal in representing the outward form. The Japanese portrait seems to dwell upon universal characteristics, timeless, changeless factors. The flat, patterned likeness conveys a stylized image in which all outer features are translated to a well-defined contour and to some tastefully dispersed ornaments. In such idealistic portraiture, flatness, aloofness, decorative emphasis are not faults but virtues. By avoiding the demands of the immediate and obvious, the artist may refer to traits of permanence. By avoiding the casual and tentative, he attains the enduring and monumental. The earlier sacred images resemble the Byzantine pictures in Europe in which life is the vehicle of expression, and it is regulated, symmetrically disposed, continuous. There is no abrupt angularity, no summary dot or dash. Occasionally, as in the portrait of Abutsuni, planes are implied and the draughtsman, without conforming to photographic demands, conveys a sense of bulk and depth.

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There is probably the most pressing need of adaptation on the part of the Western spectator when pondering the sculptures. We have been schooled to the classical tradition, with its dependence upon models, its adherence to natural forms. In sculpture, the attainment of an ideal imagery is far more difficult than in paint. Too easily can a form be simulated in wood or metal in all its outward features. In presenting an abstract or ideal image, it is necessary to control stubborn materials, subdue, soften, dematerialize them.

In these Japanese sculptures, there is a distillation of forms, a symbolical treatment of them. Ornament, symmetry, geometric relations are stressed in the design. The slender bodies, the systematic arrangement of drapery folds, the symbolical gestures, the unearthly facial expressions relate to the cosmic significance and not the visual appearance of a saint. Again the Gothic and Romanesque may be recalled. Such figures embody virtues and the sculptors have communicated their function with a masterful blending of line and form. Several small figures of the seventh century reveal with utter poise and tranquillity these personifications. Near them are other figures, such as Koma-Inu, tense and suffused with violent action. If the Bosatsu figures epitomize tranquillity, these "Korean Dogs" carry expressed feeling to conclusive limits.

(This is the second of two articles on this subject. The first appeared Sept. 15.)

Radiocasting and the Drama

By Harold Hobson

London

NO STUDENT of the theater can afford to neglect the influence of radio on the drama. There was a time, some years ago, when hope was entertained that a new school of radio dramatists would arise that would discover and exploit a technique especially suited to the needs of this freshly developed medium of entertainment. Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, who is to be next season's producer at the Old Vic, where he will be remembered for his magnificent presentation of "The Cherry Orchard" in 1933, and Mr. L. Du Garde Peach were among the pioneers of this promising movement.

The rich dawn of the 'twenties, however, has quickly turned into a somewhat muddy and overcast forenoon, and the harvest of notable radio plays has been anything but striking. On the other hand, although for a few weeks before a new production a London company will occasionally go on tour, it remains true that the chief means which provincial theatergoers have of making acquaintance with the best and most famous contemporary English stage players is either on the screen or over the air. Not long ago Sir Cedric Hardwicke made his radio debut, and still more recently Mr. Ronald Squire was heard in the principal role in Mr. Somerset Maugham's "The Breadwinner."

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One of the chief temptations of the British Broadcasting Corporation is to act as a compendium of the various educational and entertainment forces already operating in the kingdom. Its news broadcasts substitute the daily papers, its variety hours the music hall, its music relays the organized concert, and its publication, "The Listener," is practically an ordinary magazine. In fact, most of its activities consist of taking over functions that have already been adequately performed before. Especially is this noticeable in most of its dramatic enterprises.

"The Breadwinner," for example, which was directed over the air by Mr. Val Gielgud, is a conventional stage play which has no special features calculated to make it suitable for radio performance. Mr. Squire has a challenge, a touch of insolence, in his voice that makes him an exceptionally provocative radio actor, but his part in this play was essentially designed for the stage. The climax of the first act, where the stockbroker who has unnecessarily allowed himself to be "hammered" strolls casually into his home, quite unmoved by the clamor that he has set up in his family, has been rightly chosen by Miss G. B. Stern as one of the most memorable moments in the modern theater; but it is essentially a moment that depends on the fact of vision. It is Charlie Battle's studiously careless entry, instantly reducing the hubbub to an inquiring silence, that impresses itself on the memory. In the radio version we get the sudden silence perfectly, but what causes it, which, for the full effect, ought to be instantly apprehensible, is an unexplained mystery until Mr. Squire begins to speak, and so the fine savor of the moment is quite lost. Radio presentation of a play like this certainly introduces a splendid actor to an enormous public that would otherwise never see or hear him, but as a contribution to the art of the drama it is negligible.

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A better line of advance was selected in the radio presentation of a version of Thucydides's account of the failure of the Athenian attack on Syracuse. This is one of the most superbly dramatic stories ever written, with its magnificent contrast of splendor and pride brought to ruin. But the sphere of its operations is too vast for the physically narrow confines of the stage. The air, however, which can cross oceans and continents and centuries in a second, is in different case. It can present the whole vast tragedy, from the preliminary movements in Athens to the collapse of the evolutions in Sicily, without straining of its resources.

At the same time, the B. B. C.'s handling of the dramatization was not above criticism. Does it really help to insist on the modern parallels in ancient history? As was justly pointed out, the Periclean age in Greece combined the fine adventurousness of English Elizabethanism with the stability of Victorian Britain. The listener after this naturally looked for some parallel to be drawn between the actions of Athens and those of England. Thus he was dispatched down a wrong scent, for the similarity turns out to be between Athens and Mussolinian Italy. Again, the casting of the play anonymously was not satisfactory. We were prevented all through from giving it our full attention by a vain effort to identify from his voice the actor who played the timid Athenian general, Nicias.

Harvard Tercentenary Concerts

By L. A. Sloper

MUSIC played an important part in the Harvard University Tercentenary Celebration. An organ recital by Prof. Archibald T. Davison and guest organists (Sept. 13) opened the Tercentenary Week. Three concerts of chamber music written by graduates of the university were given in Sanders Theater in Memorial Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Finally, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky (LL.D., '29), presented three concerts, two in Symphony Hall, Boston, and one in Sanders Theater. The final concert of this series (Sept. 18), in which the orchestra was assisted by a large chorus made up of present and former members of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, was the concluding event of the celebration.

It was a tribute to the musical achievement of the university that three impressive programs could be arranged of chamber music written by Harvard graduates now living. The composers represented were Arthur Foote, Daniel Gregory Mason, Edward Burlingame Hill, Frederick S. Converse and John Alden Carpenter of the older generation, and William C. Heilman, Randall Thompson, Edward Ballantine and Walter Piston of the younger group. These three concerts were the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, munificent patroness of chamber music. The performers were the Boston String Quartet and J. M. Sanromá, pianist.

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The participation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the celebration was felicitous in all respects. The results were in marked contrast to those of that other extracurricular adventure in Stockbridge, Mass., in August. On this later occasion virtually the full personnel of the orchestra, instead of only three-quarters of it, had been reassembled. Moreover, the concerts were given indoors—after all, symphonic music was written to be played within walls. None of the values, therefore, was missed, as many of them were missed at Stockbridge; although the sounds of motor vehicles, coming through the open windows of Sanders Theater, mingled oddly with the notes written by Bach, Haydn and Mozart. Conductor and orchestra were on their mettle for all these concerts, and inasmuch as the personnel has been for some years now almost unchanged, they played in mid-season form. The distinguished guests of the university for whom these concerts were given must surely have been profoundly impressed by the artistry of the Boston orchestra.

Dr. Koussevitzky opened the first of the concerts (Sept. 16) with the Brahms "Academic Festival" Overture. He then paid tribute to the Harvard music department by playing two movements of Professor Hill's Sinfonietta for strings. The other items were Ravel's Second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé" and the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven, both magnificently performed.

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The concert in Sanders Theater the following afternoon was in memory of Henry Lee Higginson, founder and for many years sole sustainer of the orchestra. Major Higginson was a lover of the classics, and the program was appropriately made up of Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings, and the symphonies by Hadyn in G major (B. & H. No. 13) and by Mozart in E flat (K. 543). Georges Laurent earned and was accorded an ovation for his flute playing.

The final concert was quite in the Koussevitzkyan festival tradition. It opened with the Harvard Hymn written by John Knowles Paine, first professor of music at Harvard, sung by the huge chorus under the direction of Professor Davison, its former conductor, with G. Wallace Woodworth, its present conductor, at the organ. Dr. Koussevitzky directed the Vivaldi-Siloti Concerto in D minor for orchestra with organ, the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Haydn, and choruses from the St. Matthew Passion and the B minor Mass of Bach and the German Requiem of Brahms. In all these, the orchestra and chorus performed superbly. For conclusion there was "Fair Harvard" in Dr. Koussevitzky's new arrangement for chorus and orchestra, spiced with new harmonies and contrapuntal play, and brought to a rousing climax. It was a crashing finale to the celebration, and was received in kind by the audience.

John Barbirolli as Batonist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

JOHN BARBIROLLI, who goes to New York this autumn to conduct the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, has been released from his engagement with the Scottish Orchestra for the period of his absence. This has meant the engagement by the Glasgow Choral and Orchestral Union of a guest conductor for the opening weeks of the Scottish Orchestra season, but Mr. Barbirolli will return direct to his players of the "Scottish" at the close of his visit to New York. To take up again his responsibilities in Scotland immediately after completing his season with the New York Philharmonic will not seem to him unduly strenuous, for he has been a hard worker from his earliest professional days, and would no doubt feel out of his element if another duty were not awaiting him as the end of one came in sight. He has almost a superabundance of energy, and the fact is revealed by his professional record.

This is remarkably crowded for one who is now only in middle life, and the formidable list of his activities may be partly accounted for by a seeming lack of interest in holidays. It is difficult to believe that he feels any need for non-musical recreation, since he is constantly to the fore during the months of vacation as lecturer at summer schools and conductor of occasional concerts. As organizer of various musical schemes he also finds much to occupy him, and the greater part of what little time remains after he has fulfilled his public engagements must be given largely to the study of new scores and the renewing of acquaintance with old ones.

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The cello is his solo instrument, and as cellist he gained his earliest orchestral experience in operatic work with the Carl Rosa Company and the Beecham Opera. When the British National Opera Company was formed he was one of the conductors appointed, and the Glasgow public first saw him and heard his work during the visits of the company to this city. The very favorable impression he made on those occasions led in time to his appointment as conductor of the Scottish Orchestra, in the first instance for a few weeks as one of a group of guest conductors, later for the entire season. To his labors as permanent conductor of the "Scottish" he brought, as a valuable extra quality, a genial personality and a persuasive eloquence on behalf of the concerts that greatly increased public interest in the orchestra and resulted in a fuller and steadier support for the choral and orchestral scheme.

About the time of Mr. Barbirolli's work with the British National Opera Company he was attracting attention by some fine recordings made for H. M. V. and for the National Gramophonic Society. This society is now "resting" after a period of years during which it made a place for itself in the recording world by providing under a subscription scheme records of music that the commercial companies were not willing to issue. Mr. Barbirolli was conductor for many of these special recordings, and showed sensitive quality in music by Corelli, Debussy, Delius, Haydn, Mozart and Elgar. Other recordings offered good examples of his ability to secure a sympathetic orchestral accompaniment for vocal or instrumental soloists.

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Mr. Barbirolli is the son of an Italian father and a French mother, and though born in England and brought up and educated in Scotland he has naturally retained to a considerable extent what may be regarded as native qualities of Italy and France. Perhaps to the combination of these influences may be ascribed in part his insatiable appetite for hard work. Certainly both influences are observable in his musical outlook. He expects his zeal for application to be shared by his fellow-musicians at rehearsal no less than in performances, and his rehearsals are painstaking and musically exhaustive. The vitality of his work at rehearsals does not rob him of the energy demanded at the actual performance, and the audience find in his movements as conductor a bar-by-bar demonstration of what the music means to him.

Some people may regard him as too demonstrative in his conducting, and those who know his work over a period find a disposition in him to grow more restless in his movements as time goes on; but this demonstrative trait is part of himself. It follows that he is at his best as an interpreter in music that calls particularly for romantic or dramatic expression. As a conductor of opera he combines in excellent proportion this warmly emotional quality and a due regard for the artistic requirements of the stage activities, and some recent appearances here in opera confirmed the high estimate of his ability formed in earlier years. On the concert platform he at first gave the impression that he was missing the stimulating atmosphere of the opera house, but, characteristically, he set himself to overcome this feeling, and he quickly increased his sensitiveness in concert performance and enlarged his expressive range.

He will take with him to his season with the New York Philharmonic a vital equipment based on wide experience, and will reflect this vitality in his readings. As has just been hinted, he may occasionally provide more "drama" in his rendering of the more reflective moods of some composers than is generally associated with the music. But if he is sometimes unwilling to indulge to the full the quality of musical introspection he will always provide with generous fervor in every appropriate context the whole of his warmth of musical response.

New Cotmans Discovered

By Frank Rutter

Norwich, Eng.

BY THE courtesy of Mr. Russell J. Colman, who possesses probably the largest and finest private collection in the world of works by the famous Norwich School of Painters, I have been privileged to see in his home at Crown Point, Norwich, the unique series of water colors by John Sell Cotman and Old Crome which have recently been undergoing treatment for conservation by the expert, Kennedy North.

In examining these water colors, Mr. North has discovered not fewer than eight drawings and sketches by Cotman, hitherto unknown. From the time the artist left them, partly finished, these have been concealed because Cotman himself used them merely as stiffening material for other finished water colors which he pasted on top of them. Thus behind the famous interior of "Crosby Hall," painted by Cotman in 1830, Kennedy North discovered a charming water color of a watering place near Durham, which is quite a masterly sketch, though the artist did not think it important enough to mount separately. A lively sketch of Durham Cathedral was found behind a view of "The Old Tower, Kirby Bedon," while beneath a landscape of "Devil's Elbow" was discovered an unfinished portrait drawing of a young officer. Portrait drawings by Cotman are distinctly scarce, although when he first returned to Norwich from London he described himself as a portrait painter and executed a number of portraits, largely because he did not wish to begin by courting rivalry with his senior and older established colleague in landscape, John Crome.

These newly discovered and retrieved drawings have been added to the Russell Colman collection of Cotman water colors, which runs well into three figures. Apart from their intrinsic interest, these new discoveries, by reason of their unfinished condition, are of great interest as illustrating Cotman's method of working, for their emergence reveals these drawings practically in the state in which they left Cotman's hands.

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One of the surprising and inspiring discoveries during the process of conservation has been Kennedy North's success in revivifying color in some examples where fading had taken place. While this expert's preservative work in connection with tempera paintings and oil films is well known, in the Colman collection he has had an opportunity of testing for the first time on an extensive scale his power of conserving the delicate stain of water color.

No water colors in the world are now more knowingly encased or more advantageously displayed than these Cotman drawings, and well do they deserve the care that has been taken of them; for it is now recognized that John Sell Cotman was not only a prince of water color painters, a landscape artist worthy to rank with Constable and Turner, but—what is still more interesting to the present generation—an inventive designer who anticipated Cézanne in his concern for solidity and "volumes" and the noble planning of three-dimensional compositions. Here it is well to remind readers that John Sell Cotman was born in 1782, or 57 years before Cézanne came into the world.

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When we consider how many of his most important productions are hidden away in private collections, it is not surprising that the full stature of Cotman is only now being slowly apprehended. There are literally hundreds of his drawings at Crown Point, and it is impossible to do more than mention a very few of the most outstanding works of different periods. How Cotman anticipated this twentieth century's passion for emphatic simplification of patterning combined with three-dimensional recession may be seen in so superb an early masterpiece as Mr. Colman's "Greta Bridge" of 1804-5, painted when Cotman was hardly more than 22. A few years later came the magnificent "Schiehallion," and to the early period also belongs the fine "Durham Cathedral and Castle."

A whole room is filled with the exquisite "Normandy Series" of sepia drawings, about 30 in number, executed in the twenties of the last century, among which "Mount St. Catherine, Rouen" is outstanding for its transcendental directness and spontaneity. Then among the later works are such varied masterpieces as "King Charles Statue at Charing Cross," dated 1830, and the incomparable "Yarmouth Beach" of 1831.

Whatever they may have thought of him before, all who have been privileged to see the revivified Cotmans in the Russell Colman collection must rank this master even higher than he was placed after the revelation of the British exhibition at Burlington House. Henceforward we must salute Cotman as a great pioneer in landscape, one of England's greatest landscape painters.

The Hollywood Bowl Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

NOW that Hollywood Bowl has completed its fifteenth consecutive season, and with a balanced budget, there is still food for thought. Perhaps a few statistics will suffice for a sketchy idea of then and now. Then, there were indeed "spmphonies under the stars"—four concerts a week of symphonic music with soloists to enliven the program. Seats were almost entirely unreserved and could be had for a quarter. Only the boxes were reserved.

Gradually times changed. The soft dust underfoot gave way to paving. The seats were made clean and comfortable, and the shells for the orchestra became more pretentious and beautiful. Much had to be done to hold, in a measure, the acoustics provided by nature. Extra verdure was planted so that the Bowl became beautiful indeed in a sophisticated sense. The last touch of the rustic fell last spring before PWA workers when a new steel fence displaced the lovely old one made of bent branches fashioned into soft, crooked lines and holding a pungent hedge of flaming red geraniums.

Somewhere early in the life of the Bowl Artie Carter left off executive labors for it, and began traveling about the world, but she told of Hollywood Bowl wherever she went. Just when she was most needed Mrs. Leiland Atherton Irish took her place as the Bowl's staunchest worker. Florence Irish has grown with the Bowl, and it with her. In this, her first summer as general manager, she, with splendid helpers, brought the season to a triumphant close thus: There were 28 concerts instead of the usual 32. It was grand opera and two or three great soloists that saved the season financially, not symphonies. Some 260,000 persons passed through the gates of the Bowl during the summer. The three operas, "Bartered Bride," "Carmen" and "Pagliacci," attracted 57,000 in round numbers. Lily Pons more than filled the Bowl, which seats a few more than 20,000. Jascha Heifetz and Otto Klemperer all but sold out the place and Rose Bampton followed closely. Although the Ballet Nights were well attended they were not by any means so popular as in previous seasons.

It is heartening to think that there were still a goodly measure of the symphonic programs for those who care only for that kind of music "under the stars." Instead of looking back to "the good old days," we should be grateful to a management that could fall gracefully into line and retain the Bowl for the people as a whole, at a price still reasonable enough, so that the few would not have to be importuned to shoulder the burden. B. K. W.

Art at Michigan State Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

ALTHOUGH many well-known names are lacking, a number of Michigan's younger artists are represented this year in the refurbished Arts Building at the State Fair. Rose Nemeth shows a gaunt self-portrait, Mary Brozik a study of a boy, low-keyed and subtle, and Jaroslav Brozik a small, well-conceived portrait head of a child with donkey against a background of rocks and sea. In Edward Ferguson's self-portrait, the dull grays of the composition dramatize the subject's flaming red hair. A ruddy country scene, with bright-bloused men working in their gardens, is by Basil Hawkins.

Jim Lee, Chinese artist, took a first award for his large oil of two Chinese children reading, in which blue dominates the palette. W. S. Simpson shows a group of old houses in tempera, in rich opaque tones. Among the few important pieces of sculpture is Helen Brett's austere "Head of a Man," beautifully modeled though unpretentious.

The water color section is quite strong this year. There is a fairly large work, ironical but not bitter, by Frank Cassara, called "Journey's End"—men working in a CCC camp—and done in yellows and golds, well designed and filled with action. Jo Liefeld's small night piece is mysterious and poetic. John Davies exhibits a vigorous river scene, with excursion steamer loading; Grace Henry a downtown park, with bare branches and an old church against a background of skyscrapers, and Margaret Bradfield an old house, deserted and falling into decay.

Charles Culver's large charcoal study, "Tobermory, Evening," is a beautiful thing, rich in texture and well worthy of the award which it won. Paul Fitsko's "Grazing Sheep" is a wood-block print, as is Firstog's admirable "Men Working," with low farm buildings and bending forms.

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Speakers Survey Effects of More Comfort in Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—A generally rosy picture of the advances in ease and comfort of American living was presented by a score of speakers today in the first of two days of forum discussions arranged by the New York Herald Tribune. Housing, electric power, design, climate control, automobiles, radio, aviation, food, books, and education all were recognized as contributing to the improvement.

But there were two reservations. The very improvements themselves constitute a menace, according to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who flew back from the American Legion convention in Cleveland, Ohio, to speak. He warned that "to give this new way of living to all the people of our country will present an unpleasant problem which unhappily will not be solved today and which will haunt us until it is solved."

Housing Costs Trebled

If natural science stopped for 100 years, government still could not catch up with it, said Mayor LaGuardia, "not from lack of intelligence but due entirely to the selfishness and greed of men." Crises bring out co-operation, generosity and discipline, he pointed out, and he pleaded for these "equities of little" to be applied now to the economics of plenty.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has opened each of the preceeding forums, sent a message from the White House in which she spoke of the strides made by women as colossal, referred to "the new spiritual forces astir in the world today," and said that efforts in the past had had to be concentrated on winning some future happiness while men and women today can improve their own present conditions if they will.

Introducing "the science of better living," Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue university and head of the Purdue Housing Research foundation, pointed out that automobile costs have decreased one-third in the last 30 years, but that housing costs have trebled in the same time, due to "the increasing complexity of the building industry, its lack of standardization to standards of quality, its increased sales expense, and its lack of organized research on the house as a unit."

Takes Gloomy View

"The housing condition, now bad, threatens to become even worse," he stated, and "providing people with funds to purchase houses for which they cannot afford to pay leaves us deeper than ever in the quagmire of difficulty. Fully 75 per cent of urban American families cannot afford even a $5000 home," said Dr. Elliott, as he described the research which his group is conducting at the $5000 level.

"Speeding the tempo of life without speeding its tensions," is the real challenge in the new way of living, said Miss Eloise Davison of the Herald Tribune Home institute.

It costs increasingly less to live increasingly better, declared Carl M. Snyder, manager of the General Electric Home bureau.

Miss Caroline Haslett, consulting engineer, of London, stated that costs of electrical equipment and fuel have been reduced considerably in England and that installation had been greatly aided by the introduction of hire and purchase agreements and the collection of these sums together with rent. Prepayment meters are another advantage to the minimum income households, she said. Upon the user of electric power depends to some extent the possibility of greater improvement and standardization, declared Dr. Lillian Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., consulting engineer.

Foresees an Advance

Speaking on "design for better living," Ralph T. Walker, architect, said that there will be a great change for the better in the next decade both in suitability and adaptability of the house to its location and use, placement of windows, type of materials and beauty.

The interior of the new houses, said Eugene Schoen, architect-designer, will be less symmetrical so far as a central axis is concerned, will use more bright color "which smiles and is glad," will have cold lighting drawn from concealed sources through illuminating tubes, and will be less regimented and enjoy more of the vitality and uniqueness being evidenced in the work of manufacturers.

H. G. Perkins, vice-president of the Kelvinator corporation, talked on the advantages of air conditioning; Harry F. Guggenheim, on the power of aviation to destroy in war or advance peace; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, on the development of the air; and Alvan Macauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers' association, on the efficiency and joy gained by the general use of automobiles.

Australia Accepts Flying-Boat Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australia has consented to Britain's proposal for replacement of the present airplane service from London to Sydney by a flying-boat service, which will be part of a co-ordinated empire plan. The service is timed to start next June on a 10-day London-Sydney schedule, instead of the present 13½ days, and to be reduced in 1938 to seven days.

There will be three services each week from London to Sydney. The route will be extended across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand, either nonstop or with a call at Norfolk Island, with a weekly service.

An important effect of the change will be that the air mail will come direct to Sydney by flying boat, instead of being dropped at Coota-mundra and taken thence to Sydney and Melbourne by train.

Hotel Men Choose Pittsburgh

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22 (AP)—Pittsburgh, Penna., was chosen by the American Hotel Association for its 1937 convention. Thomas N. Green of New York was re-elected president.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

will rebel against the Social Security act. Secretary Wallace asserts that capitalism has a better chance of surviving "under Roosevelt than under Landon." The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, moving force in the Union party, lumps Secretary Wallace, Rexford Tugwell and Mordecai Ezekiel all together, and labels them "crackpot radicals." John Hamilton, Republican National committee chairman, speaking in Baltimore, declares President Roosevelt offers a "one-man rule formula" to the American people.

At Hyde Park the President names a committee to study the need for expanding the program of vocational guidance.

Strikes—Technique Develops in France

Strikes may be simple, primitive affairs or highly organized, skillfully led enterprises. Of the simple, primitive variety is that reported by the Associated Press from Bombay, India. In this instance 37 natives, assigned to an Anglo-American group bent on scaling 26,661-foot Mount Nanda-Devi, quit work. The Himalayan peak was topped, but the climbers were obligated to carry 30-pounds loads over the last lap of slippery ascent.

Of the highly organized variety of strike, the textile walkout in France is typical. Government conciliation fails to halt the strike of thousands in the Vosges district. Textile workers near Lille threaten to suspend work for more pay. These French strikes are skillfully organized and their leaders are introducing advanced technique that challenges the Government itself.

Salinas, Calif., sees the strike between lettuce workers and owners of the packing sheds slump into pessimism. Joseph Casey, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, predicts continuation of the strike. Yet a conference to resolve this dispute is in progress at Sacramento.

Conciliation was impeded at Minneapolis when violence broke out in the milling strike. Three men were injured and two buildings were damaged by fire as a result of riots at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company linseed products plant. Both the Minneapolis and Salinas strikes involve preference for union workers. Higher pay is also included in the Minneapolis strike.

Cuba—Radicals Questioned on Dynamiting

Cuba's terrorist bombing of the newspaper El Pais is resulting in far flung dragnet operations against radical elements in Havana. One hundred and fifty so-called extremists are in custody; as many more have been questioned and released. Authorities report that a Cuban Negro confessed to driving a truck filled with dynamite to the newspaper office; he is also said to have implicated a terrorist leader. Resentment against the newspaper's sympathy toward the Spanish Fascists is said to have been the cause of the bombing. Critics of the Gomez Cuban regime suggest that this explanation, which localizes popular unrest to resentment against a single paper, may be more acceptable to the authorities than one which indicated wide-spread discontent with dictatorial phases of Cuban rule.

League—Ethiopian Issue Goes to Court

League of Nations officials draw back from the blatant political cynicism of barring the Ethiopian delegation from Assembly session. The credentials committee, impelled by the indignation of the smaller powers, votes unanimously to refer the issue of Ethiopia to the World Court. Italy reveals evident displeasure at this handling, withdraws its delegation from the League Broadcasting Congress, and, so reports have it, will not participate in League deliberations until Ethiopia is banned.

The world thrills somewhat at this manifestation of international ethics. Yet it soberly recalls how it tingled over the high, splendid rhetoric so prevalent last year when sanctions were to end imperialism and enthrone international justice. Soberly commentators recognize that the great powers had been ready to placate Italy by ousting Ethiopia.

Enthusiasm is reined in. The moral contract, signed, sealed and delivered in an actual decision of the World Court will provide the best time for applause, many believe.

Spain—Insurgents Push Relentlessly On

The Spanish Government's position is 24 hours worse than it was yesterday, the Fascist advance having swallowed up Maqueda and pushing on toward Toledo and Madrid.

Fascist regulars have not crushed the resistance of the Government's improvised militia as easily as expected, but the insurgency has not been stopped. The Madrid Government, with the capital tense, rushes reinforcements to stop the Fascist advance, which is now within about 40 miles of Madrid.

Fascist officials report final defeat of Government resistance on the Portuguese borders. The Bay of Biscay is being rapidly converted into a Fascist pond.

Women workers and men not eligible to carry a rifle work ceaselessly in Madrid factories to replenish ammunition and war supplies. Madrid forwards government gold to Barcelona to buy support of Catalonians. Russia raises some money to feed the Loyalists. But an unprecedented story can now be told—that Madrid Communists in large numbers allegedly denounce Stalin, who, they claim, abandoned the workers of Spain in this crisis.

Press Attacks on Premier Start Gag Threat in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—Clear warning that he intended to license the newspapers of Alberta was given during the course of a radio broadcast at the Prophetic Bible Institute in this city recently by Premier William Aberhart who, in scathing terms, denounced certain Alberta newspapers for publishing what he claimed to be misleading and false articles concerning himself and his administration.

The occurrences which, apparently, brought to a climax the threat to curb the liberty of the press, were two items appearing in the Edmonton Journal, one of which, sent in by the Journal's Peace River correspondent, stated that the school board at that point had refused to permit the school children to greet the Premier with songs when he alighted from the train.

The correspondent stated that he had gone to several Social Credit members, one of whom was on the executive of the Social Credit group there, to ask why the children were not at the station and that these Social Crediters had stated that the school board had refused permission to the children to greet the Premier. Since that time the chairman of the Peace River school board has denied the statement that the school board had refused permission for the children's attendance at the station—which statement the Edmonton Journal also published.

The other story to which the Premier took exception was an item stating that the newly appointed trade envoy of the Alberta Government in eastern Canada had first made the acquaintance of the Premier when he had given his lower berth in the Pullman to Mr. Aberhart some years ago when the latter was unable to secure a lower berth.

Claiming both these statements to be false, Alberta's Premier said that something should be done to curb "the mad dog tendencies" of certain financial papers. He added that in his judgment licensing of the press would protect the public, citing licensing of doctors, merchants, lawyers and school teachers as well as business men and auto drivers. He added: "They should be required to live up to a certain standard of truth with their public."

In conclusion he hinted that methods of control along such line would have his attention.

The suggestion was met with a storm of protest from clergymen of the province as well as from newspapers.

Massey Stresses True Democracy In Toronto Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Democracy is a system of government that has been repudiated over a very large area of the earth's surface, but there is no land where it is more jealously guarded than in those countries over which the British flag flies, said Vincent Massey, Canadian high commissioner to London, who on his recent visit to Toronto addressed the Canadian club.

Had Europe learned the lesson in harmony and the true meaning of democracy as exemplified in the British Commonwealth, he believed that the continental nations might have saved themselves much anguish and suffering, and we might well have avoided the picture which Europe presents today of a great increase in tightly bound national states bristling with armaments and all the destructive apparatus of aggressive nationalism.

The instinct for peace, always strong in Great Britain, had never been so strong as now, he continued, contending that a certain practical wisdom, a fairness of mind and an essential steadiness are part of the British tradition in relation to world affairs.

While Europe may have little to teach in the sphere of international accord, much might be learned of the art of living, Mr. Massey went on. For example, while Swedish problems in many respects are simpler than those of other nations in different circumstances, nevertheless Sweden presents a picture of economic and social accomplishment which amply repays study.

The art of living in Sweden has been developed to a state of near perfection, in the speaker's opinion. Modern housing, the organization of recreation and amusement and the popularization of art and music has become a part of the every-day life of the people.

Japanese Munitions Put on Transports

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Sept. 22

JAPANESE marines were reported loading arms and ammunition aboard naval transports today at the coastal base of Sasebo on Kyushu island in preparation for an expedition to China.

Officials and the Japanese press alike guarded carefully the exact location of the gathering forces. Sasebo, however, was understood to be the unidentified port, 24 hours sailing from Shanghai, from which the force of specially trained marines was to embark.

Hamilton Credits Landon With Lift In Trade Activity

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman of the Republican party, said last night that nomination of Governor Landon of Kansas as the Republican choice for President had started a surge of business recovery in the United States.

"There has been the beginning of a real recovery during the last three months through all the avenues of American enterprise and endeavor," Mr. Hamilton declared at a campaign rally and "harmony" dinner sponsored by Maryland's Republican state Senators and the Associated Active Republican clubs.

"I do not think it is by coincidence that this recovery began at exactly the same time that the character and principles of Governor Landon became widely known and appreciated.

Gives Credit to Landon

"Governor Landon deserves credit for creating through this nation a new confidence. A confidence that there are still men in public life who believe that promises should be performed. A confidence that the old and basic faiths which, for the last three and a half years have been belittled and betrayed, still carry meaning."

He accused the Roosevelt administration of broken promises and betrayal of Democratic party principles and platform.

Mr. Hamilton offered the Republican party as "the one unit around which can rally" thousands of independent Democratic voters throughout the nation.

Charges "One-Man Party"

The Republican National Chairman continued:

"The Democratic party and the Republican party are as one on the great fundametal points to be decided. Both stand, as they have always stood, for the preservation of the essential framework of American government.

"The theories which the Republican party question and which many life-long Democrats question are the theories of a new party and ticket in our history—a one-man party and a one-man ticket—the party and the ticket of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"One of the basic issues of the present campaign is the question of whether any one man or any small group of men acting in the name of the Federal Government, however great their abilities and however high their intentions, can give to the 130,000,000 people of this nation a greater security than these 130,000,000 people have been able to build for themselves.

Illusion of Security

"It is right that we—our people and our government—should seek higher standards not only of physical comfort but of spiritual freedom. But security is not achieved through governmental decrees nor overnight. The securities we hold we gained through the struggles and privations of generations of those before us. They are not to be surrendered for the illusion of security which may either be the product of new ideas not yet tested or of old ideas whose defects were proved long ago.

Mr. Hamilton further said in his speech:

"We possess in this country today the greatest of all securities, the security of individual freedom, with all that that implies. Now when people say that they believe certain of the policies and certain of the aims of the Roosevelt administration carry distinct and serious threats to the security of personal liberty they are not speaking as alarmists. For it is abundantly clear that the present Administration believes that the doctrine of states rights acts as an impediment to progress under the modern conditions."

Harvard Espies Another Comet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22—Harvard observatory today announced discovery of a 12th magnitude comet and an eighth magnitude nova or "new star." Neither object is visible to the naked eye.

The comet was found by Prof. Cyril Jackson, Union Observatory, South Africa. It is in the constellation Aquarius in the southern skies. Computation of the orbit has not been done yet, so it is impossible to state whether it will ever become visible to the naked eye or not.

The nova, an exploding star which flares brightly for a time and then fades, was reported by Nils Tamm of the Kvistaberg Observatory at Bro, Sweden. Not nearly as spectacular as other recent novae have been, Tamm's nova is already believed to have passed its maximum. Harvard photographic plates show it to have been of 12th magnitude between June 16 and 22, after which it slowly increased in brightness until on Sept. 16 at attained a maximum of 7.6 magnitude. Since then it has been slowly fading. It is in the constellation Acquilae, halfway between Venue and the horizon.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

LEGAL NOTICES **LEGAL NOTICES**

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (7) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board mostly nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz, the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in one of not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities, —such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall anually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1935:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1935 TO DECEMBER 31, 1935

Cash on Hand—January 1, 1935			$142,494.59
a/c Securities—a/c Principal			
RECEIPTS			
From payment of $9,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1935		$9,000.00	
	Cost	8,861.40	$ 8,861.40
	Profit		138.60
From payment of $3,000 City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1938		$3,000.00	
	Cost	2,944.50	$ 2,944.50
	Profit		55.50
From payment of $4,000 City of Boston 3½'s due December 1, 1935		$4,000.00	
	Cost	3,925.30	$ 3,925.30
	Profit		74.70
a/c Securities—a/c Income			
From payment of $2,000. City of Cleveland 4¼'s due February 1, 1935—			
	Cost	$2,011.40	
Rec'd in payment of same		2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
	Loss	$ 11.40	
Cash Received:			
From rents, etc. (including Taxes, etc.— paid by Lessees)			$324,997.13
Interest on securities			41,063.75
TOTAL RECEIPTS			384,060.88
			$526,555.47
DISBURSEMENTS			
a/c Securities—a/c Principal			
For $11,000. City of Boston 4's due July 1, 1937			$ 11,329.57
a/c Securities—a/c Income			
For $14,950. City of Boston 4's due December 1, 1940			15,107.34
For $10,000. City of Boston 4's due December 1, 1939			10,754.92
For $1,000. City of Boston 2½'s due May 1, 1938			1,039.37
For $2,000. City of Boston 4's due October 1, 1937			2,093.43
For $6,000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due January 1, 1938			6,240.00
For $25,000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3's due July 1, 1939			26,250.00
For $16,000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1940			17,120.00
For $49,000. U. S. Treasury 1½'s due June 15, 1940			50,093.75
For $10,000. City of Boston 4's due October 1, 1936			10,214.16
For $7,000. City of Boston 4¼'s due May 1, 1937			7,218.87
For $6,500. City of Boston 4's due July 1, 1937			6,179.77
a/c Prado—North End			
Sundry Payments a/c Construction			2,468.60
a/c Wading Pool and Locker Building Whittier St., Roxbury			
Sundry Payments a/c Construction			57.00
For Operating Expenses of the Fund			50,562.96
Taxes			126,540.00
Accrued Interest			998.42
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			344,268.18
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1935			$ 182,287.31

INCOME STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1935 TO DECEMBER 31, 1935

Cash Received:		
From Rents		$ 204,894.62
Interest on Alterations		3,238.00
Total Rents, etc.		$ 208,133.22
Insurance		823.72
Electricity		44.65
Taxes		115,929.69
Water		10.00
Miscellaneous		56.25
Total Rents, Taxes, etc.		$ 324,997.13
Interest on Securities		41,063.75
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$ 366,060.88
Expenses Paid:		
For Pay Roll	$ 9,527.00	
Supplies	547.65	
Repairs	13,399.12	
Gas	44.60	
Water	1,728.59	
Insurance	2,936.84	
Electric Light and Power	2,015.63	
Miscellaneous	387.50	
Fuel	3,957.44	
Office Expenses	15,729.39	
W. P. A. Project	309.20	
Total Operating Expenses	$ 50,562.96	
Taxes	126,540.00	
Loss—Securities a/c Income	11.40	
Accrued Interest	998.42	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$ 178,112.78
NET INCOME		$ 187,948.10

INCOME STATEMENT—FEBRUARY 1, 1922 TO DECEMBER 31 1935

Net Receipts for the year to Jahuary 31, 1923	$ 184,763.89
for the year to January 31, 1924	211,564.22
for the year to January 31, 1925	248,970.11
for 11 mos to December 31, 1925	213,534.88
for the year to December 31, 1926	273,309.74
for the year to December 31, 1927	274,037.87
for the year to December 31, 1928	298,610.64
received from the Executors—of their first and final account—to February 11, 1929	284,326.81
for the year to December 31, 1929	305,995.90
for the year to December 31, 1930	286,699.22
for the year to December 31, 1931	272,198.51
for the year to December 31, 1932	259,566.12
for the year to December 31, 1933	261,804.96
for the year to December 31, 1934	180,288.52
for the year to December 31, 1935	187,948.10
TOTAL NET INCOME TO DECEMBER 31, 1935	$3,743,899.49

Charged to Income viz:

Cost of Health Unit No. 1—North End:	Land and Building	$ 497,927.15
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston:	Land and Building	343,335.78
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston:	Land and Building	383,303.03
Cost of Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury:	Land and Building	315,772.25
Cost of Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown:	Land and Building	383,603.95
Cost of Health Unit No. 6—West End:	Land and Building	571,850.51
Cost of Health Unit No 7—Roxbury:	Land and Building	500,089.17
Cost of Prado—North End:	Land and Construction	382,390.48
Cost of Wading Pool—Roxbury:	Sundry Payments a/c Construction	37.00
	TOTAL CHARGES TO INCOME	3,378,309.32
Balance—as per Trial Balance—December 31, 1935		$ 365,290.17

SCHEDULE OF FUND ASSETS—DECEMBER 31, 1935

REAL ESTATE

Estate	Book Cost	Assessors 1935 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 220,000.00
144-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	200,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	145,900.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	365,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	120,000.00
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200.00	248,000.00
77-81 State Street	125,000.00	105,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	815,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000.00
157 Tremont Street	388,000.00	430,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	820,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	730,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	500,000.00
(At Executors Inventory)	$4,873,400.00	
151-153 Tremont Street—new elevators	24,810.63	
157 Tremont Street—Alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
	$4,948,210.63	$5,443,000.00

SECURITIES—A/C PRINCIPAL

		Book Cost
$ 15,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1936	$ 15,103.88
2,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Oct. 1, 1936	1,957.60
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Apr. 1, 1937	39,737.45
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1937	1,015.28
8,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1937	8,000.00
11,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1937	11,179.57
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1938	11,713.20
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1938	1,016.50
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1938	3,908.23
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1938	13,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1938	10,000.00
11,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1939	10,703.44
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1939	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1939	12,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1940	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1940	12,000.00
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1, 1941	985.92
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1941	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1941	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1943	11,644.88
12,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1943	12,000.00
56,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1944	53,805.80
12,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1944	12,000.00
277,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1945	252,119.20
12,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1945	12,000.00
52,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1946	53,232.40
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1946	5,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1, 1947	10,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1947	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1948	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1949	5,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1950	6,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1951	6,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due Dec. 1, 1952	5,000.00
8,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Jan. 1, 1958	7,930.70
24,000.00	City of Boston 4¼'s due Nov. 1, 1958	24,933.03
3,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1961	3,000.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due Dec. 1, 1972	41,000.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4¼'s due Aug. 1, 1940	1,000.00
10,000.00	City of Portland 4½'s due Dec. 1, 1938	9,878.00
3,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1940	2,927.70
21,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1941	20,448.25
71,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1942	69,198.06
15,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1943	14,581.50
4,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1943	3,909.76
8,000.00	City of Chicago 4's due Jan. 1, 1948	7,931.81
75,000.00	U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15, 1948/46	75,539.06
75,000.00	U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15, 1948/46	75,375.00
9,000.00	U. S. Treasury 3's due June 15, 1948/46	9,202.50
$1,077,000.00		$1,048,141.38

SECURITIES—A/C INCOME—

		Book Cost
$ 2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1936	$ 2,013.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1937	2,014.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1938	2,015.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1939	2,017.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1940	2,018.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1941	2,019.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1942	2,020.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1943	2,021.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1944	2,022.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1945	2,023.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1946	2,024.70
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1947	2,025.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1948	2,026.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1949	2,027.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1950	2,028.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1951	2,029.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1, 1952	2,030.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4¼'s due Aug. 1, 1940	1,000.00
14,000.00	City of Boston 4 's, due Dec. 1, 1940	15,107.34
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Dec. 1, 1939	10,754.92
1,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due May 1, 1938	1,039.37
2,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Oct. 1, 1937	2,093.43
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Oct. 1, 1936	10,214.16
7,000.00	City of Boston 4¼'s due May 1, 1937	7,218.87
6,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1937	6,179.77
6,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1938	6,240.00
25,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3 's due July 1, 1939	26,250.00
16,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1940	17,120.00
50,000.00	U. S. Treasury 1½'s due June 15, 1940	50,093.75
$ 182,000.00		$ 187,690.61

TRIAL BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1935

Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	Principal	$5,001,039.78
Securities a/c Principal	$1,048,141.38	Income	365,290.17
Income	187,690.61		
Cash a/c Principal	$ 4,687.75		
Income	177,599.56	182,287.31	
		$5,366,329.93	$5,366,329.93

Rents, Insurance, Taxes, etc., unpaid at December 31, 1935, amounted to $51,524.00

FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD, Mayor.
JOHN J. FITZGERALD, President of the City Council.
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor.
ELIOT WADSWORTH, President of the Chamber of Commerce.
BENTLEY W. WARREN, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
Boston, September 14, 1936 JOHN B. HYN

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW
58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Stadium 8819.

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

RADIO SERVICE

Repairs and Installation
Aerials Erected
ALFRED R. STARR
Un 4-2850 616 W. 116th St., New York City

REAL ESTATE

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Lot for sale on Ninth St., Rio Vista Isles; price reasonable. Owner, E. F. CONNOR, Route 1.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATTRACTIVE home on Corey Hill, Brookline, Mass.; 2 double and 2 single rooms; breakfast and dinner; phone for appointment. Asp. 9156.

BOSTON, 26 The Fenway—Attractive newly furnished rooms, single and double; beautiful home; meals optional. KENmore 1574.

BUSINESS man or woman who wants home; near trains and buses; Auburndale, Mass. Call West Newton 1785-J.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. (70th), 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles; $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS GIRL would like to share apartment or have room in apartment with use of kitchen; near 7th-8th Avenue subways; $25-$30. (New York City.)

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO. 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, single, seeks position, 25 years' experience. W. H. BISHOP-WALLER, 187 Huntington Ave., Boston.

COLORED man wishes position, cook-houseman; private family; best references. Phone Ed. 4-7430, 243 W. 139th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED man (colored) wishes position as janitor; good references. Write D. GRAY, care of J. Murphy, 569 Cabot St., Beverly Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS companion wishes to take care of one or two persons desiring care, reading, etc., or mother's helper; vicinity Hartford, Conn. Box D-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Quaint country hotel, cottages; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding; booklet, rates reduced Sept. $16-$20. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7250

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted; Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction in Speaking; Class Monday, 7 P. M. Columbus 5-5348.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Successfully taught by native; easy method; groups, private lessons. 270 Hunt. Ave., Boston.

WANTED—Children to tutor in grades First-Fourth; private; group lessons given in my home or theirs; also open for position; excellent references. SUS, 7-0852.

TO LET

PRIVATE ESTATE to let for 5 winter months beginning Nov. 15th. Price $500. Beautiful seven-room cottage made of small unpeeled logs on outside, situated in its own private park high among the "murmuring pines and the hemlocks" with a fine view of Washington and the whole Presidential Range; one eighth mile from main highway on the Mountain Rest Estate. Never has been rented before, road to cottage kept open and plowed out; electric lights, oil heat, large fireplace, bathroom, etc.; fully furnished. On the Eastern Slopes Ski Trail; snowshoeing, tobogganing, skating, etc. Enclosed in wide piazzas; fireplace wood furnished free; garage for two or more cars. References required; wire or write, H. L. Cobb, Mountain Rest, Intervale, N. H.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 501 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1. assortment. Latest double folds, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-25, Mass.

Extra money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. W, Boston, Mass.

80-PIECE Christmas box, costs you 25c. Sixteen fine French-fold Greetings, 16 envelopes, and 48 NipApart Christmas Seals in handsome colors—80 pieces. Sells easily at 50c up. Be first. Get sample set on approval; also new 3-Way Profit Plan, includes Personal Greetings and Individual Greetings. AMERICAN CARD CO., Dept. B-86, Lancaster, Pa.

PAINTINGS

AINSLIE GALLERIES, established half century offer lovely, colorful, joyous paintings of California; they will make you happy. Address AINSLIE GALLERIES, Coronado, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. G-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

RELIABLE SALESWOMEN to sell imported canned lobster to jobbers, grocers, hotels, restaurants and clubs. Full or part time. Liberal commissions. BAILEN, INC., 168 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as companion to woman living in New York City; references exchanged. Write H-125, 210 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH, Balincourt, 58 Christchurch Rd. (opp. Christian Science church) from 2 gns. centrally heated, garage. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Tel. 2962.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST **YENTON**

Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN.

Near BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28. Station: Bournemouth Central.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges. Cosy Bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors.
Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine
Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is central for everywhere — Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever, for 3 and 4 gns. per week according to season.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797

FOWEY, CORNWALL, GREEN BANK HOTEL
Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea. H. and C., electric fires. Tariff, J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

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112-116, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8. Wes. 5028. Hot and cold water, gas fires, 'phones. Central heating. Garden. PERFECT QUIET. From £3.3s single, £5 5s double. Bed, breakfast 7/6.
Special terms lengthy stay.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom
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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class—exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
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Tele. Western 2885/6

London's Finest, Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6, bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

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Spotless cleanliness excellent food running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

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Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff

London, HOTEL IMPERIAL
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Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and cold water, gas fires. Telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating. Lift. From £3.3s. single, £6.6s. double, 8/6 bed and breakfast.

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PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W.2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering.
Terms from 3 gns. o. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church

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15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

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SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY in Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SOUTH DEVON. OLD-WORLD GUEST HOUSE. Unspoilt surroundings, 1 mile Thurlestone sands; electricity, bath, garage, moderate terms. FRY Ackmans, South Huish, near Kingsbridge

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade, Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C., A. A., Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, Cliff House, Warrior Sq.—Most sheltered position; really low terms; farm produce; all home comforts; winter bridge club. Tel. (phone, 'grams), Hastings 849.

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

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Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

TORQUAY, GUEST HOUSE — Comfortable home for winter months; sunny position; ideally situated on level; 3 minutes sea front; garage near; moderate terms; personal supervision. MRS. WILSON, "Simla," Bampfylde Road.

TORQUAY, Lansdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Rd.—Charming grounds; excellent accommodation and food; hot and cold water; garage; moderate terms.

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

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Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

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Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911
Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

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Ideal position overlooking the Dean Valley. Quiet, convenient to all stations. Two minutes Princes Street. J. Scott. Tel. 22445.

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Homelike atmosphere. Terms from Frs. 30-35 daily.

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Lake of Lucerne Incl. Rates from Fr. 7.50

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 33 Saunders St.

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GLASGOW—All modern flat, large, bright rooms; 3 minutes Christian Science church; moderate. A. K. MIDDLETON, 39 Kersland Street.

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BOURNEMOUTH—Cheerful home near sea and country; individual tuition; twenty years' experience; excellent testimonials. MISSES JARVIS and TURLAND, Kingsthorpe, Swanmore Road, W. Southbourne.

BOOKS

"COMFORTING CURTAINS" by Margaret Munro, full cloth, 64 pages, 2/6. Orders to 5 Wellington St. (St. Johns), Blackburn.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, 26 St. Clair Ter. (Morningside)—Villa, excellent condition; 4 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 public, etc. (dining room panelled, has French window); garden front and back; secluded (electric).

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NORTHUMBERLAND, Whitley Bay—Home to let, semi-detached, 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, kitchen scullery, modern conveniences, large garden, garage available; near station. 75 Grosvenor Dr.

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GLASGOW—Large comfortable bedsitting room; terms moderate. MRS. MacDOUGALL, 69 St. Vincent Crescent, C. 3.

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Moderate Charges

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General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

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Specialists in Permanent Waving, Tinting, Postiches and General Care of the Hair, Beauty Culture and Manicure. Coty, Potter & Moore and other toilet preparations stocked.
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FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free.
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Prime Scotch Beef, Welsh Lamb, and Pork at Reasonable Prices.
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We Stock Lushus Jellies
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for soft Furnishings, Practical Ideas and Modern Schemes to further the loveliness of your Home.
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We specialise in W. X. fitting.

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Garden Rollers from 17/6d. Lawn Mowers from 17/-d. Atco Motor Mowers £16-16-0. Rustic Arches from 9/6d.
Mowers repaired and reground quickly and at low cost.
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YORKSHIRE

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EDINBURGH

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Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
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Ladies' Hairdressers
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Over 100 of the Finest Views
In Tartan Covers.....Price 1/6
In Stiff Tartan Boards.....Price 2/-
Bound in Tartan Silk.....Price 3/6
Geo. Stewart & Co. Ltd.
92, George Street, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

FURNITURE
To those interested we invite an inspection of our up-to-date showrooms. All our furniture is of high-grade quality—guaranteed to give satisfaction and quo

GOD'S benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad and friends of foes!
—SHAKESPEARE

Daily Features

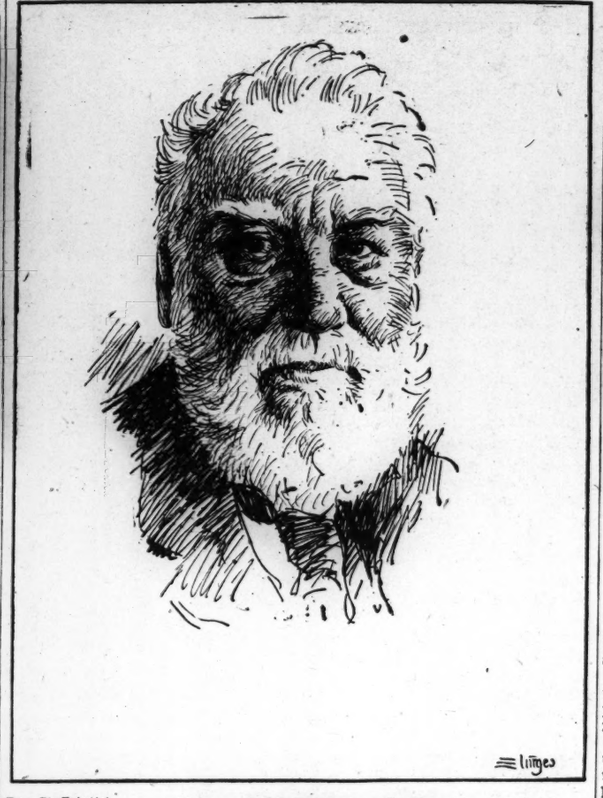
ERRORS like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
—DRYDEN

Clam Digger

Monitor Camera Club From R. D. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.

Clam Digging Starts When the Tide Goes Out

Lines About Leaders–36



By a Staff Artist

Alexander Graham Bell
(1847—1922)

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL ranks high as an inventor.
He was born in a clever family of thinkers in Scotland.
If his schooldays were not brilliant, his home life was unique.
Speech had been the interest of his people for a century.
From early childhood his attention was attracted to elocution.
He devoted much time to the reading of books on acoustics.
After he located in London, his studies expanded to electricity.
When established in America, he became a teacher of speech.
Then he accepted a position at a Boston school for deaf mutes.

BELL obtained such results that he came to think:
If I can make a mute talk, why could I not make iron talk?
The young man began to study this idea with enthusiasm.
He had read of Helmholtz's latest experiments in Germany.
He knew that sound was nothing but quivers in the air.
He knew that anything vibrating fast gave out a sound.
He knew that sound had been transmitted by electrified wires.
If this was true of sound, it should be true of speech, also.
Then Bell gave up everything for the realization of his vision.
For three years he tried to make a line carry some message.

FINALLY one day he dashed to a friend, with blazing eyes.
His keen ear had heard feeble words passing over the wires.
Success had come at last, the speaking telephone was a fact.
Now the apparatus proved ready for the public's examination.
An exposition in Philadelphia afforded the opportunity.
Bell packed up his telephone and was off for that town.
But a strange thing happened to the inventor when there.
As he stood with his instrument, nobody paid attention to him.
One would pick up the receiver, stare at it, and put it down.
Another would stop, gaze perplexedly, laugh, and turn away.

SUNDAY came; it was to be the big day of the show.
Their Majesties, the Sovereigns of Brazil, attended.
They stopped before Bell's little table and questioned him.
A wire was quickly strung across the room for a demonstration.
At one end the Emperor placed an instrument to his ear.
At the other end Bell put an instrument before his mouth.
All eyes were riveted on the absorbed expression of Don Pedro.
"My word, it does talk!" he exclaimed, utterly bewildered.
At once the little apparatus became the star of the exposition.
Yet a long road remained from this to commercial success.
People could not see the practical value of the telephone.
Did the telegraph not serve every need of communication?
A business executive seemed necessary to sell the invention.
It took years to find a man awakened to its possibilities.

BELL'S fame rests on the telephone, but he had other interests.
Half of his career was devoted to the progress of aviation.
His difficulty was that which beset all pioneers in that field.
A structure twice as big as its model weighed 8 times as much.
When a machine was big enough to fly it was too heavy to fly.
In spite of others' failures, Bell continued his experiments.
In 1907 he built a new giant kite which lifted up into the air.
In 1908 he built another which accommodated one passenger.
Alexander Graham Bell lived an unusually serviceable life.
He stands among the conquerors of time, space, and weight.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
Copr. 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Fisherman's Cove

Monitor Camera Club From Barbara Taylor, Worcester, Mass.

Scene Along the Rugged Coast of Maine

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN OAKLAND, California, reader and cryptographer extends an invitation to readers of the Monitor in today's message. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another, and the asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

*OWJ *BNWJY EOYK-

*KWGHWJZ *XWU *XNEZCA

OKKJ KLAJ PK WQPKIKXEHA

PNWBBEY. SDU ZKJ'P UKQ

YKIA KQP WJZ OAA EP OKIA

PEIA?

2. Letter Changing

HOW long does it take you to READ a BOOK? A Willoughby, Ohio, reader suggests changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, changing READ to BOOK in 4 moves.

3. Anagram

IN PUZZLEDOM, a true anagram calls for the use of the letters in a word or phrase to be so transposed that they will form another word or phrase having similar meaning. Here is one by a Wellesley, Mass., reader. See if you can form a single word, having apt meaning, from the letters in the phrase below:

A TRUE SIGN

4. Three 2's Equal 2

AN OTTAWA, Canada, reader shares this one. Write three 2's in such a way, and with proper symbols, that they will equal 2. There are three possible solutions.

5. Rebus

A 9-LETTER word is represented in rebus form below. This is shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader. The lines below give a clue:

HHHHHHHHHHHH
T

In Spain the Rebels are Endeavoring to REBUS the Loyalists.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

What They Say

Machine Domination

"The people of the industrialized nations have made a great mistake. In permitting machinery to dominate their lives, in subordinating spiritual and artistic values to individual progress, in making quantity rather than quality the end at which to aim, they have made one of the very great mistakes of human history."—*Ralph Borsodi.*

Partnership

"The democratic partnership is the only arrangement that can satisfy both traditional masculinity and modern feminism." — *Farnsworth Crowder.*

Relationship

"Science can have no quarrel with a religion which postulates a God to whom men are His children."—*Arthur H. Compton.*

Sound Progress

"Sound and enduring progress can be built of mutual respect and regard."—*N. W. Ayer.*

Children's Corner

The Little Car's Triumph

THE very little auto stayed in the stone garage beside a big proud car. Both belonged to the same family, but the little one belonged especially to Dick, who had grown to be a big boy and had to have a car to go to school in every day.

The big car was very scornful of the little one. "Pooh!" it would say. "You're nothing but a little peanut. I don't know what they ever got you for. Why, if something happened to one of your four, weak, little cylinders, I don't suppose you could even pull a feather! Now I have so many cylinders that if some should go wrong, the others could still carry my load."

"Perhaps it doesn't matter so much how many cylinders you have, if you know how to use them," replied the little car timidly.

"Pooh!" said the big car sharply. "And look at your gasoline tank! It hardly holds anything at all. What would you do if you were way out on a lonely country road where there were hardly any gas stations? You couldn't carry enough gas to get you from one station to the next."

"Well," said the little car, "I am so small that I can go a very long distance on just a little bit of gasoline. I never worry about it."

"You'll worry about it some day, I guess," said the big proud car.

Every morning except Saturday and Sunday the little car took Dick to school. Every morning except Sunday the big car took Dick's father to the railroad train. Then it took his mother shopping, and sometimes it took her to other places in the afternoon. But it always got back to the railroad station at 5:43 in the afternoon, to meet Dick's father when he came from the city.

Dick's father and mother never rode anywhere in the little car. They did not want anyone to see them riding in so small a car. But Dick and his friends thought it was a great deal of fun.

One day the little car was taking Dick and his friend Jimmy for a ride after school. They rode for a long time, and before they knew it, it was almost six o'clock.

"We must hurry home," said Dick. So he told the very little car to go faster. Just as they came around a corner they saw the big car on its way home from the 5:43 train. It had stopped, and Dick's father was looking very disgusted.

"What is the matter?" asked Dick.

"We're out of gas," said his mother.

"We will push you," said Dick.

Then the very little car got behind the big proud car and set all its four cylinders to working very hard indeed. "Kerchug, kerchug, kerchug, kerchug, kerchug, kerchug!" it said.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Little Car Got Behind and Pushed

Pretty soon the big car moved, and the little car pushed it for a whole block, until they came to the gasoline station!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'How's Your Accent?'

ONE bit of party fun which is not only entertaining, but also instructive, may be had from a game called "How's Your Accent?"

Provide each player with pencil and a sheet of paper. The object of the game is to see how many pairs of two-syllable words may be written down, each with identical spelling but capable of two pronunciations and meanings. For instance, the word "accent" itself if pronounced "ac'-cent" means one thing; but if pronounced "ac-cent'," it means something else. "Present" is another word capable of two accents and meanings, depending on whether the accent falls on the first syllable or the second.

All words must be accompanied by correct definitions, briefly stated. Allow 15 minutes for the game. Score 10 for each pair of words after the first pair. Twelve pairs of words, with definitions, may be considered a good record.—Grace M. S., Melrose, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

Bachslider

The trombone player was quitting the dance orchestra.

"I suppose you're going back to the Philharmonic where I got you," said the orchestra leader.

"Yes," admitted the player. "Back to the Philharmonic to play symphonies and all the other classical music."

"Well, it's no surprise," declared the orchestra leader. "I always thought you were a Bachslider at heart."

Getting It Straight

A little girl who was in the habit of saying, "ain't" for "isn't," was reproved by her mother.

A short time afterward, on hearing her cousin use the same remark, she ran to her mother and exclaimed: "Mother, Doris says: 'It ain't,' but it isn't 'ain't,' is it? It's 'isn't,' ain't it?"

Right Place

The professor was admonishing some children who had just hieroglyphed his fresh cement pavement.

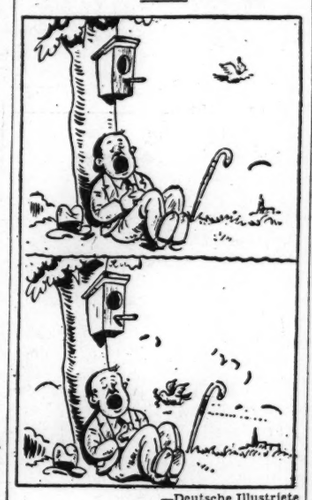
"But," his wife reminded, "you have always said you loved children!"

"Yes, I do like children in the abstract, but not in the concrete!"

Tsk! Tsk!

"How tall is that native hunter?"

"About six feet two in his stalking feet."—*Cotton Ginners' Journal.*



—Deutsche Illustriete

A Natural Mistake

Unanimous

Excited Young Barrister (rising to defend his first case): "My unfortunate client—er—er, my unfortunate client—er—er—er—"

Judge: "Pray proceed, Mr. Smith. So far the court is with you."

What Price Glory

The nice lady entered the restaurant and ordered an omelet. The waiter took the order.

"I'm sorry to have to explain, madam," he said, "that the price of omelets has been raised. It's on account of the war, you know."

"My goodness!" exclaimed the nice lady, "are they throwing eggs at each other now?"—*Staley Journal.*

Aha!

Amateur Magician: "Will the gentleman in the second row please lend me his hat?"

The Gentleman: "Not until you return the lawn mower you borrowed last summer."—*Atlanta Two Bells.*

Hm-m!

"I—er—ah—um—"

Jeweler: "Yes, sir. Mr. Jones, please show this gentleman that tray of engagement rings."—*Staley Journal.*

Political Note

"So Slushie has been elected to the Senate?"

"Yes, by a $600,000 majority."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

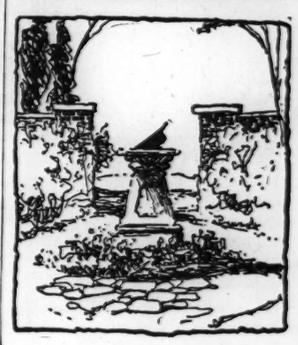
Rubber Stamps

TAKING advantage of an interesting quirk in postal regulations, a man recently undertook a novel selling effort that proved quite remunerative. Use of gummed stickers on the address side of first class letters is forbidden, but the rubber stamping of printed matter on the front of first class mail is permissable, if it does not interfere with the name and address of the addressee.

Although without previous experience in the field, this man visualized a market for rubber stamps in political and reform work, and even in the religious field. After making arrangements with a rubber stamp manufacturer, he set to work selling the ideas he had in mind. To a temperance group he sold several thousand rubber stamps bearing the inscription: "Repeal Has Failed." A political group bought a large number; and a church organization purchased several hundred, inscribed with a verse from the Bible.

While the stamps were used by the purchasers in a variety of ways, the fact that they could be used on the front, left hand side of first class mail proved a valuable selling point. Ink pads to go with the stamps proved a worth-while side line—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Friend in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

THE writer had already noticed that the city employees who came to her home to empty the garbage cans were of an especially high type—clean, polite, and eager to serve; but the following incident, which she witnessed unnoticed one morning, strongly confirmed her opinion, as well as proved to her that there are no tasks so humble that kindness cannot be put into practice.

It was in a busy section of the city and just at an hour when the traffic was the heaviest—children on their way to school and business men hurrying to their work. A little girl, about six, was happily skipping along the sidewalk, bouncing a ball as she went. A garbage man was coming out of a building, carrying a heavy can on his shoulder; but he was not too absorbed in his load to notice the child's ball suddenly bounce out into the middle of the road. Quick as a flash, he put down the garbage can, retrieved the ball from the busy traffic, and presented it to a then smiling child, who might have been tempted to run out unwisely into the road herself.

The next minute the man was off, not knowing that he had left behind a lesson never to be forgotten.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

For the Minutes

Question: If a rising vote of thanks be given to a member, is it in order to embody it in the minutes of the meeting? In other words, is it a ruling not to put anything in the minutes unless it is seconded? Many times, points of interest come up which should appear in the minutes for future reference, but which cannot go in because they did not appear as motions duly seconded. Please state what steps may be taken to have recorded any important action taken even though not a motion regularly moved and seconded.

Answer: All action should be recorded in the minutes.

There seems to be a misapprehension of the nature and purpose of minutes. Minutes are a record of what is done at a meeting but not, usually, what is said. If a motion is offered, but is not seconded and not put to vote, it usually represents simply a phase of the discussion and, as such, does not belong in the minutes. But if someone proposes an action which is spontaneously adopted without a formal vote, such as a rising vote of thanks, it is action by the body just as much as if a motion had been made and seconded and a vote taken. It should therefore be recorded in the minutes.

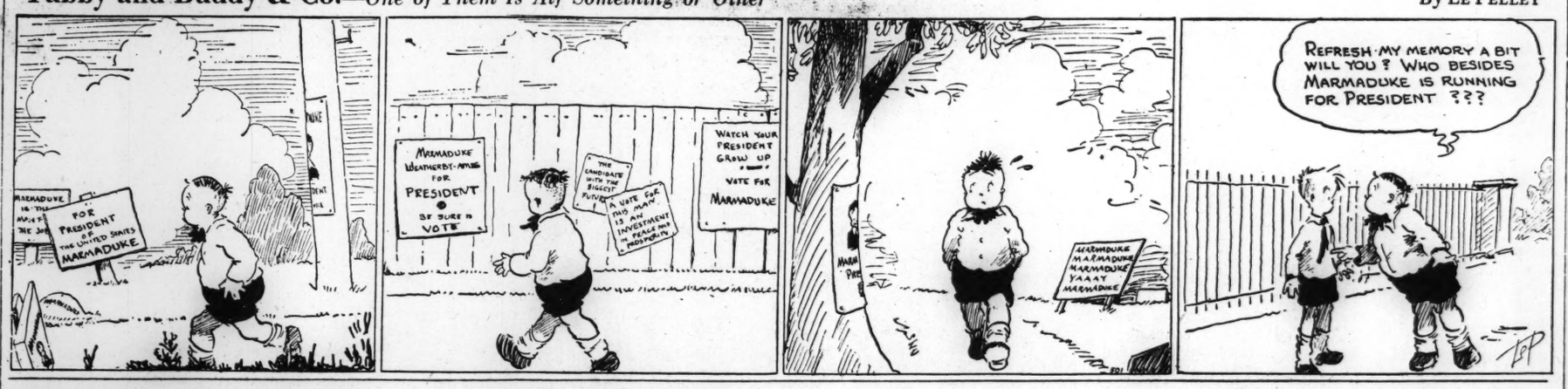
The clerk or secretary may at his or her discretion include in the minutes such information as may seem necessary for an accurate record for future, but in the final analysis, however, the right to determine what shall or shall not go in the minutes belongs to the entire body. If something is said or done which would not ordinarily be recorded, but which it is felt should be in the minutes, a record of it may be ordered by general consent or by a majority vote.

The Wide Horizon

GIVE scope to your feeling of the Beautiful and Great within yourself—conceive that every new idea you get does actually exalt you as a thinking being, every new branch of knowledge you master does in very truth make you richer and more enviable, though there were no other being but yourself in the universe to judge you.—*Carlyle.*

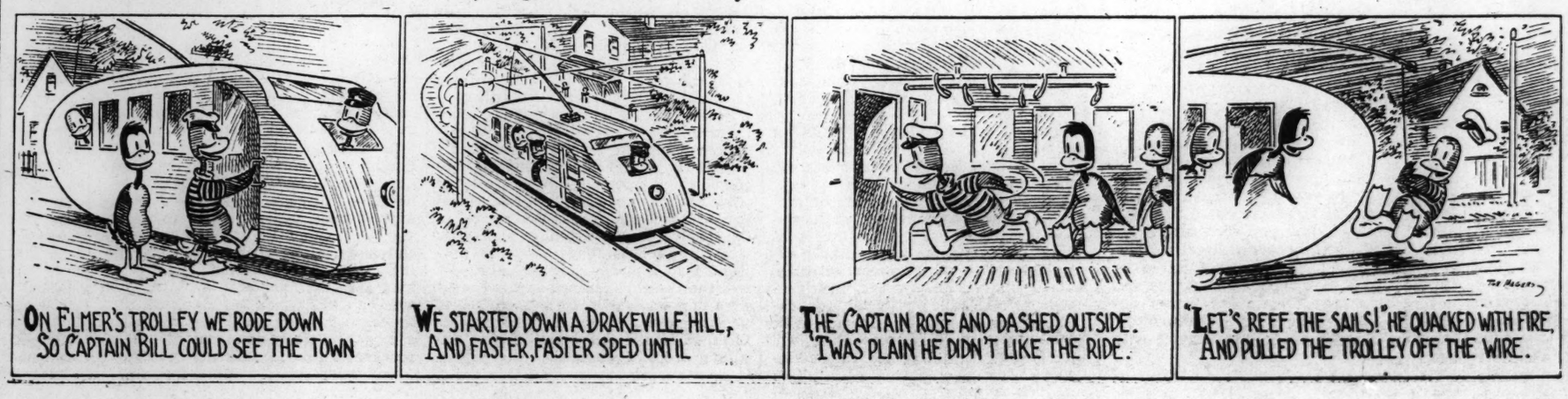
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One of Them Is Alf Something or Other*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE IS THE MOST THE JAM
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MARMADUKE
MARMADUKE WEATHERBY-JONES FOR PRESIDENT BE SURE TO VOTE
THE CANDIDATE WITH THE BIGGEST FUTURE
A VOTE FOR THIS MAN IS AN INVESTMENT IN PEACE AND PROSPERITY
WATCH YOUR PRESIDENT GROW UP
VOTE FOR MARMADUKE
MARMADUKE MARMADUKE MARMADUKE YAAAY MARMADUKE
REFRESH MY MEMORY A BIT WILL YOU? WHO BESIDES MARMADUKE IS RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT ???

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Seafaring Duck Rides a Trolley*

By THE HAGERS


ON ELMER'S TROLLEY WE RODE DOWN SO CAPTAIN BILL COULD SEE THE TOWN
WE STARTED DOWN A DRAKEVILLE HILL, AND FASTER, FASTER SPED UNTIL
THE CAPTAIN ROSE AND DASHED OUTSIDE. 'TWAS PLAIN HE DIDN'T LIKE THE RIDE.
"LET'S REEF THE SAILS!" HE QUACKED WITH FIRE, AND PULLED THE TROLLEY OFF THE WIRE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Crop Insurance

REMEDIES and proposed remedies for the American farm problem make a continuous march across the political scene. Crop insurance is the newest bright star in that constellation, with both President Roosevelt and Governor Landon hailing its effulgence and their friends vying over bootless claims to its discovery.

The fact is that the crop-insurance star has been in the heavens for some time, a subject of discussion among farm economists and others, but with no clear evidence as yet whether it is a reliable light by which to set a course. Undeniably there are attractive features about such a plan and beneficial objectives to be gained by it if it can be made to work. But there are deep and treacherous pitfalls, political, actuarial and financial, to be avoided if such an experiment is not to end in more serious wreckage than it prevents.

Does an "all-risk" insurance such as the President and Secretary Wallace speak of include insurance against the risk of destructively low prices? If not, it leaves a large part of the need unrelieved. If it does, it practically necessitates some related machinery of crop control lest the market and the fund be swamped by producers depending on a promised price.

Will the program become in effect an underwriting of high-risk farming areas which in fact ought to be retired from farming and put to grazing, forests or other use instead of burdening steadier farms with cutthroat competition in good years and a demand upon them for assistance in bad years? This requires a tie-up with land planning.

Will the whole scheme degenerate into a squeeze through which the general public will be expected to make up the deficits when things go badly and so contribute a politically collected subsidy through the specious name of insurance? Even good intentions cannot be a complete guarantee on this point.

These are some of the questions to be studied before any such program is indorsed. Quite possibly a plan can be devised that will answer them satisfactorily, but much, almost everything, depends on its details.

Another detail—a rather large one—is whether the premiums and benefits are to be paid in cash or in kind. Offhand there seems a great deal to be said for Secretary Wallace's recommendation that the farmers pay for their insurance by turning in a percentage of their grain and that this be stored as a national reserve, to be meted out again to the participating farmers as something to use or sell when a lean year comes along. This would provide something of food insurance for the population as well as crop insurance for the farmer. And it would seem that such a reserve would be less susceptible to political jimmying than might be a large bookkeeping balance in dollars.

A recent book, "Roots of America," by Charles Morrow Wilson gives a couple of engaging instances of a kind of crop insurance on a small scale. A corn farmer in Missouri, he relates, decided a good many years ago that 50 cents a bushel would be a fair price for his grain. He built two huge cribs capable of holding more than a year's crop. When corn was below 50 cents he held it—his cribs were his bank. When it was above 50 cents he sold. He ended wealthy.

The other example is offered by the Taos Indians of New Mexico who have sustained themselves on a single small patch of land longer than white men's agriculture has been known in America. One of their rules is to carry over always a store of foodstuffs equivalent to a year's crop or more.

These were stabilization plans carried out on an individual or a small community basis. Can they be expanded to the scale of a nation of 130,000,000 people and more than 3,000,000 square miles without becoming unwieldy, or would they best be left to individual wisdom and voluntary co-operation? Of course, a governmental system may rest on voluntary co-operation, and this is the best basis for it, but if adopted at all the system will need to be mapped out with deliberation and extreme care.

An Anti-African Dodge?

PUSHING Ethiopia out of the League of Nations is proving almost as difficult a task as was keeping Italy out of Ethiopia. A revolt of small powers, with Russia said, unexpectedly turned the tide in favor of Haile Selassie's delegation, and the supposed certainty that they would lose their seats in the Assembly has now changed into the possibility that they may keep them for a while at least.

Evidently the statesmen representing governments engaged in wooing Italian support are not sure that they also represent the wishes of their peoples. And because they are loath to accept responsibility for objecting to the Ethiopian delegation's credentials, they find themselves at a loss to carry out their purposes, unless—. That "unless" refers to the possibility, which is not a probability, that the small powers might be willing to suspend the Ethiopian delegates, provided their case were put before the World Court.

Reports from Geneva indicate that the promise to attempt such tactics may be held out as bait to attract the Italians back to Geneva. Fortunately there are obstacles to success along this line which may deter Premier Mussolini from showing much interest.

One of these obstacles is that the pretext should be clear to the small powers, who may well counter it with a suggestion that the Ethiopian delegates be not provisionally unseated but remain seated provisionally while the World Court debated. Another is that to call for World Court opinion requires unanimous consent of the Assembly, and what dodge could be worked to prevent the Ethiopians from voting against it is not clear.

Another obstacle which responsible statesmen may well weigh is the disgust of their peoples at any such attempt to pervert the purpose of the World Court.

Bank Night—Moviegoers' Mirage

SOMETHING for nothing! That is the illusion the United States Post Office Department seeks to dispel through a current order from its solicitor in Washington advising all postmasters that publications containing advertisements or news items of "Bank Night" drawings are unmailable under Section 601 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

"Bank nights" are a form of lottery used by motion picture theater managers in many communities to stimulate attendance. Usually a theater fixes one night a week in which a small part of the box office receipts is set aside as a prize. Patrons register their names as they enter the theater. The winner is selected by drawing a name from among those registered. The drawing is not made until the next "bank night." If a patron whose name is drawn from the previous week's game is absent, he forfeits the prize. In this way the prize fund becomes cumulative and sometimes swells into hundreds of dollars if patrons do not attend "bank night" regularly.

The average theatergoer in many instances fails to see where the something-for-nothing theory operates in "bank night." But wherever there's a scheme to entice people to gamble, there's usually a catch that favors the sponsor. The theater patron who doesn't participate in the scheme invariably spots the catch. "Bank night" often is accompanied by a mediocre film attraction. The management counts on the box office flood his gambling scheme precipitates to offset the slump a poorer picture would otherwise cause. In other words, "bank night" is likely to be public bait for a bad bargain. Money given in prizes is not given in entertainment.

The postal authorities' ruling puts a crimp in the business by denying use of the mails to newspapers advertising "bank nights." Incidentally, it is pleasing to note the courteous way in which Peter F. Tague, acting postmaster at Boston, asks newspaper publishers to co-operate with the Post Office Department. A friendly appeal such as this one rather than a curt warning is more certain to evoke a genuine willingness to help in enforcing the laws designed to safeguard the public from this form of lottery.

Realism Is Constructive

REALISM is not mere materialism. Nor is it cynicism. Credit goes to Secretary of State Hull for pointing out that in international affairs at least the concept of realism has changed since those days when men were called impractical idealists if they held that the "judgment of the sword" was not inevitable and sought by other means "to settle the differences between nations." He said that today the true realist is he who recognizes that "in the face of present threats our efforts to devise ways and means of preserving the peace must be redoubled."

The fallacious reasoning that destructive force is able to impose judgment is not, as Secretary Hull implied, a cause but an effect—an effect of wrong motive or judgment of mistaken or wrong thinking. How can a structure of settlement be reared on a policy patently erroneous in its premise which also makes hosts of peace-lovers involuntary fatalists as to the inevitability of war? The answer is that it cannot, if only for the reason that a policy including destructive force does not cease even after attaining its objectives. It goes on being destructive.

Going a little more deeply into true realism, one can discern that peace is thwarted, at least partly, by the persistent failure of many in responsible places to see beyond the use of destructive force as a final arbiter and to perceive that powerful, unseen laws, spiritual laws in fact, constantly arise to nullify this fallacious tradition. History speaks eloquently of the weaknesses and crumblings of empires and nations that try to rear themselves by the sword.

Hints that our universe is governed by unseen, immutable spiritual laws, have been given by many eminent authorities. Nine years ago, at Leeds, England, before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir Oliver Lodge came near enough to underlying truth to refer to the source of these laws as a "guiding Mind" or a "guiding and directing Principle." Such laws, properly discerned, are conceded by an increasing number of thinkers to be positively constructive and never destructive. Hence the use of destructive force runs counter to spiritual law and is really sheer interference with such.

Under a Blanket

Book News of the Day

WILLIAM JOSEPH SNELLING, born in New England in 1804, spent two years at West Point, then went in 1820 to the Minnesota fort founded by, and afterward named for, his father, Col. Josiah Snelling. The young man varied the monotony of post life by living in the tepees of the Sioux and Chippeway, learning their languages, and going on several exploring expeditions, notably that led by Major Long, which he accompanied in the capacity of interpreter as far as Pembina. Afterward he engaged in Indian trading, visiting Wisconsin and the Dakotas. By 1828 he was back in Boston, where he entered journalism.

His literary work is unimportant with the exception of a verse satire, "Truth: A New Year's Gift for Scribblers," which has been compared with Lowell's "A Fable for Critics"; and TALES OF THE NORTHWEST, which earned him a secure position among the pioneers of the American short story. However, the book, published anonymously in 1830, did not please the current popular taste, and has almost disappeared; only thirteen copies are known to exist. It is now reprinted with an Introduction by John T. Flanagan (University of Minnesota Press. $3.50).

The ten tales are based on his own experiences, on history or on aboriginal legends. Of the seven which deal with both Indians and whites, "Charles Hess" is merely a string of incidents, without unity, from the life of a squaw man. "The Bois Brulé," most ambitious of the tales, is a romantic love story with a background in the rivalry between the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest Companies. "Pinchon" is a fine picaresque tale of an unscrupulous Indian trader.

Of the three purely Indian stories, "The Hohays" is apparently a legendary account of the separation of the Assiniboins from the Dakota stock. "Payton Skah" relates the adventures of a chief, the finest type of Indian, who, in despair over the capture of his wife by the Mandans, armed only with a knife, entered the Mandan camp to "throw his body away," but, by his great courage, won the friendship of his hereditary foes, and had his loved one restored.

Snelling possessed a fine vivid style, often marred by digressions, asides and moralizing; he sometimes made his primitives use a stilted drawing-room diction which they would not have understood. Structurally, his stories are often weak, being packed with irrelevant incident. But he had the true story-teller's knack, he was the first to exploit the Northwest in fiction and he knew his Indians. He realized that they were neither etherealized romantics, supermen, nor the degraded savages they were to become in the dime-novel era; but that wisdom and goodness existed among them in about the same proportions as in civilized life, and that "the heart of man beats neither slower nor faster under a blanket than beneath a coat and waistcoat."

K. C. K.

Who Said the Frontier Had Disappeared?

Tomorrow Is Also a Day

THEY met in the middle of a narrow bridge . . . a long country cart laden with sacks of cotton and a chipped and weather-beaten Ford. They saw each other coming and they knew the bridge was ahead, but, "Maleesh," they thought, what does it matter? Tomorrow is also a day.

And there they are, stuck, and so are we. Appearances indicate a long sitting, so we stop our engine and hope for the best.

The driver of the Ford is evidently a minion of the moist and angered old man now standing by the snorting, chugging machine. His tarboosh is over one eye at a vindictive tilt. He roars at, and threatens, the driver of the cart.

He of the cart waves his long whip by the horses' heads, innocent as a babe. Allah knows he cannot back his horses.

Other travelers arrive and perforce wait with us. Cars line up or push past, for on Egyptian roads one is unhampered by foolish etiquette. But none can advance, and facing us a line of dilapidated motors are packed on the slope that rises to the bridge.

The full complement of a district taxi, an ordinary T-pattern Ford or Chevrolet, is seventeen or twenty persons, distributed over bonnet, mudguards, steps and even hood. Thus we became an ever-swelling throng. Livestock began to collect. A three-quarter ton water-buffalo with a wet nose, lumbers along, led on a piece of string by a child two feet high. She is clad in one soiled inadequate garment and a bangle. Her nose is also wet. She drops her string and dives among the legs of the crowd in order to get nearer the scene of action. As usual, the buffalo is followed by a foolish sheep, thumping her fat tail in placid enjoyment at having a leader. Then comes a camel laden on top and all round with cotton-sticks. Camels being no respecter of persons, this one pads past us, its load nearly scraping us from our seats. A sheikh in front discourages its advance so it sits down on our car's hood. This prospect, the tail of a camel, is not pleasing. However, finding the seat sultry, it moves off to lean heavily on our port mudguard.

* * *

The buffalo can no longer bear to be so near her native element, water, and not in it, so she slithers down a broken part of the bank, slips noiselessly into the canal, becomes submerged and goes to sleep with only her ugly snout showing above the water. Her parasite, the sheep, immediately loses her head and gallops about madly, looking for someone else to follow, finds the camel and leans with him against us.

At last they on the bridge realize that the audience is becoming critical, so they agree to attempt an advance. Perched on the sacks of cotton is the cart driver's lady wife, or perhaps it is his mother. As the horses strain to the side, she twitters shrilly and the small tarbooshed child by her side gives tongue also.

Their opponent, Lizzie the Ford, shudders, crashes her gears, makes loud explosive noises and lurches forward, one wheel mounting the raised edge of the bridge. Then the wheel of the cart and Lizzie's mudguard become mixed and everyone shouts advice.

* * *

But new tragedy is upon us; a louder yell than all commands attention. The last car on the slope has been left by its owner; it has seen the lady buffalo bathing, and inspired by jealousy or neglected brakes, it simply follows her example, slowly but surely gliding backward and canalward. Never before had we thought to witness what we so often see on the films . . . one of Mr. Ford's products pursuing a lengthy course to destruction, a sight that moistens the palms of the sensitive and causes the hair to rise on the scalp with that frightful sensation of approaching doom. Back it goes, gathering impetus on the slope, and then over the bank.

Allah be praised, its intention is forestalled. Allah has placed just at that point a large and heavy barge and there the car comes to rest, almost perpendicular, its hindquarters on the obliging barge, its front wheels just topping the embankment and raised to the skies as if in protest at its frustrated hopes.

In the meanwhile, Allah also be praised, the obstructions on the bridge have also unraveled themselves somehow. The traffic on our side starts moving and, as we struggle over the hump, we see the errant Ford with its owner clutching a front wheel, vainly attempting to pull up over the bank. Many of his kind assist him and eventually they will succeed and go their way rejoicing, having learned nothing at all from this lesson, for "Maleesh," what matter? Tomorrow is also a day.

HEATHER DEMPSTER

North . . South . . East . . West

Diverging Political Paths

By Frank L. Perrin

ST. PAUL, MINN.

ALMOST without manifestations apparent to the voters—men and women—most concerned, a coalition long powerful and assertive in Minnesota and elsewhere in the states of the central Northwest is disintegrating. There appear to be no strong hands or potent influences to stay the process. The coalition between farmers and unionized labor was never more than artificial. Labor leaders, for the most part, have been the manipulators and wire pullers. Politically minded farm leaders like the late Magnus Johnson saw, or believed they saw, advantages to the farmers in a voting union with others who had been taught that employing capital is an enemy to be feared and curbed.

Others, like the late Governor Floyd Olson, who were neither wage-earning laborers nor tillers of the soil, were quick to realize the available voting strength of the awkwardly matched team. Those who sought to capitalize this power at the polls were not particular to inquire always as to the alien, subversive or un-American influences which in large measure controlled the decisions and directed the activities of those who, clothed in the habiliments of workers, pursued a course marked out for them by designing and selfish enemies of the home and of productive industry.

* * *

While at the moment a truce seems to have been effected which will permit a resumption of work at the flour mills which were closed by strikers, it is realized that the entire grain marketing and milling industry of the Twin Cities is menaced by the series of labor disputes, continuing for two years or more. These allied activities constitute a major industry in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Cities farther east and south, such as St. Louis and Cleveland, are already bidding for this business. Can anyone imagine Minneapolis without flour mills? And yet wise observers here say the mills will be forced to close permanently unless the oppressive red hand is removed.

As one traverses the grain states—Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota—at the end of a harvest season and realizes that markets and mills are indispensable, the wonder is that the farmers of these states could ever imagine that their economic or political well-being was dependent upon the ability of communistic labor racketeers to impose their will upon honest working people. In the language of the hour, labor unionism in Minneapolis has become nothing more or less than a racket. Unions are organized and strikes ordered by those who collect a regular and arbitrary toll from those employed. There are only meager benefits to those who are idle because of strikes. The major share of the funds goes to the agitators and to the central organization.

It is interesting to learn that one of these unions in Minneapolis, identified by a number given it by the American Federation of Labor, was found to be under the absolute control of Communists. Its charter was suspended by the governing authority. Recently that charter was restored, although there had been no purging process undertaken meanwhile. It is again active. The belief here is that the A. F. of L., threatened by the insubordination and expulsion of the Lewis faction, is unwisely seeking to strengthen its own forces by restoring to the fold its once discredited units.

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Aside entirely from the apparent awakening of the farmers to the incongruity of the old alliance with radicalism, the structure of the Farmer-Labor party is weakened by the passing of Magnus Johnson, former candidate for Governor and later United States Senator. He was, it is conceded, the really constructive force within the ranks. He did not shine in Washington, it is true. But he was dependable and honest. Realizing this, I doubt if he fully sensed the dangers to which he subjected his constituents by his alliance with the radical elements of labor. Governor Olson, long before his passing, indicated his sympathy with this element by his official acts. He was too alert to be deceived by platitudes.

There are many farmers in this section of Minnesota, as in the northwestern tier of counties across the St. Croix river in Wisconsin, who will accept drought relief funds from the public treasury in Washington. A few are in need. But this always is the case. The established farmer is not in distress. In Kansas, just the other day, as previously stated, following the President's drought conference in Des Moines, Iowa, a county supervisor was notified that funds would be provided for 100 needy farmers. His reply was that only 15 farmers in the county were in need of help. He was ordered to fill his quota at once. If the quota is filled, 85 farm families will become unwilling wards of the American taxpayers.

The Wide Horizon

All Is Not Politics

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY

By Erwin D. Canham

TOPEKA

EVEN when you are living and traveling with a presidential candidate, you can make the reassuring discovery that the chief interest and occupation of the American people in this autumn of 1936 is not politics. It's true, despite the unprecedentedly intensive blanket of partisan argument which covers the nation, but not with silence.

There was the Iowa lady the other day. Her house—not at all a bad house—faced the railroad tracks across a dusty street. When Governor Landon's long and mighty special train dashed into town, she had just finished the inside work (so it seemed) and had come out to sweep the front porch. The rear car stopped just abaft her front porch.

Did the lady stop sweeping to listen to the presidential candidate, or even to stare at him? Not she. That porch had to be swept, and it was swept. As the train pulled out, and the arm-waving candidate was drawn across her range of vision, the lady raised her head and directed into Alfred M. Landon's face a penetrating, analytical gaze. She seemed satisfied, and returned to her sweeping.

* * *

Maybe the nation could be like that, only it isn't given much of a chance. Almost any other great democracy in the world can have its elections and get them over with in anywhere from ten days to the extremely protracted campaign of two months. Here in the United States, the length of campaigns is still dictated by the requirements of the much-admired horse and buggy era. Time was when it took all this time for candidates to make any sort of appearance before the people, even to get their arguments circulated in the printed form. This reason has triumphantly ceased to exist. The candidates have been taking the entire nation into their confidence via the radio for a good many weeks now.

The national campaign, once the nominations are made, could easily be compressed into a very few weeks. On alternate nights the candidates could make their arguments on nationwide hookups. Their faces and posturings could be transmitted at once to millions on the moving picture screens. American voters could be as well informed in this type of campaign as in the drawn-out weeks through which we are passing.

That, at least, is the feeling you get traveling with a presidential candidate and seeing the vast numbers of people who are interested, yes, but would rather be sweeping their front porches.

And, of course, the great majority of them are doing that very thing. Back in June, radio switches were eagerly snapped on so that voters could hear what sort of appeal this new man Landon was making. They had already heard Candidate Roosevelt. Today it is a safe bet that as many radio switches are snapped off after the first few minutes. For the last month or two, whenever I ask an acquaintance if he heard the current political speech, he almost always says: "Well, I heard part of it." In this quite understandable sense of satiety lies a great danger to democracy, and it seems to be the fault of too much politics, too strident campaigning, or at least, wrongly applied campaigning.

It is really remarkable that people can get any porch-sweeping done at all, these days. And the end is not yet.

* * *

It is staggering to stop and think of the sheer mechanics, the material and human effort, the vast sums of money, that are being poured into the campaign. Exclusive of New Deal relief or Quoddy money, it was calculated that the Republican and Democratic parties bestowed on Maine at least $2 per vote, and some people set the figure as high as $5. This is just a guess, but if you lump together national and local spending—much of which never gets reported—you arrive at some such figure.

Even here in Topeka, where you would think the residence of a presidential nominee would obviate some of the more blatant campaigning, they are arousing the echoes. Over on Kansas avenue—and this is repeated on many Main streets up and down the nation—there is a great, squawking sound truck. This particular one is Republican (the Democrats are about as bad) and its sole purpose is to attack the reciprocal trade treaties.

"Step right up and look at them," says Stentor. "See the hams, ladies and gentlemen, see the hams from POLAND!" (He pronounces Poland with a snarl.) "See the hams from HOLLAND." (Just as bad.) "See the bacon, ladies and gentlemen. It's DANISH." (Horrible.) "And see the tapioca; it is FOREIGN TAPIOCA, ladies and gentlemen, FOREIGN TAPIOCA." And so, for hours, the shopping crowds are urged to let their blood run cold at these awful examples of world trade.

Just across the street are some of Topeka's nicest shops, and also its most prosperous ones. I took the following notes from two windows: "Special Imported English Calf Oxfords." "Scotch Tweeds." "Best British Leathers." I suspect the storekeepers know what their customers want, and I wondered if all the hair-raising talk about dreadful Polish ham might not arouse a few appetites.

No, from a summer observation of political habits, I have come to the conclusion that the American people can put up with a good deal of noise and retain their common sense; can sift sound argument and sincerity from the chaff.